The Chicago Tribune.

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THE OUTRAGE AT THE CITY HALL.

The demonstration at the City Hall last evening, by which the Common Council of Chicago was broken up, and a temporary reign of terror established, with Prussian flags and Ku-Klux transparencies swarming through the desecrated chamber of municipal legislation, was certainly one of the most disgraceful which has ever been witnessed in this city. The riot was organized and carried out in behalf of the opponents of the Fire Ordinance now pending in the Council, and it was clearly intended, by this array of two thousand infuriated men, this display of threatening and clannish banners, these showers of brickbats, and these incendiary harangues, to intimidate the representatives of three hundred thousand people into voting against their consciences and the interests of the city. The riot may possibly have such an effect; if so, the disgrace and misfortune will yet be greater than that of last night. The rioters were marshaled by one Carney, a member of the Board of Aldermen from a depopulated ward, and had for spokesman A. C. Hesing, of unsavory record in politics, and one Conlan, an ex-Alderman and saloon-politician of the lowest type. They forced their entrance into the Council Chamber, after no perceptible resistance from the police, and the members of the Council fled in terror. Such of them as remained were, with reporters, officers, and spectators, soon driven out by showers of rocks and brickbats from the mob outside. Hesing, as the diplomat of the invading force, entered and delivered his pronunciamento to the assembly within. The terms which he proposed to accept as a compromise were, doubtless, as reasonable as could have been got through the Council if no such demonstration as this had happened. The essence of the outrage is not what the rioters demanded, but the manner in which they demanded it. If this shall be overlooked, and the intimidation of the mob of last night be allowed to influence the legislation of the Council, it will go hard with Chicago as a city of law and order. This cannot fail to be apparent to any member of the Council who has a spark of manhood or public spirit in his composition. To pass any law, even if it were the Decalogue itself, under such dictation, would be a disgrace to our city's government, and a surrender of every vestige of municipal authority.

INDIANA.

Political—Obituary—Life Sentence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The Republican Committee of this county have decided not to call a County Convention, but to appoint the delegates to the State Convention at township meetings. This is to avoid a wrangle over instructions for candidates. They have also decided to abandon the system of nominating candidates for county offices by primary elections, which have heretofore proved a source of corruption and general dissatisfaction.

Hon. James M. Hanna, a leading Democratic politician, in this State, died at his home, at Sullivan, last evening. He served one term on the Supreme Bench, and five years in the State Senate.

James Foster, who has been on trial for the murder of Calvin Hatfield, in this city, some weeks since, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The jury was out forty-four hours, and only differed as to the punishment. The defence set up the plea of insanity.

Railroad Meeting at Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 15.—An adjourned meeting in the interest of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad held here to-day, was well attended. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with delegates from other points, and resolutions expressing the feelings of Allen County and Fort Wayne, as in favor of the project, were passed. It is said that the prospects along the proposed line are favorable to its construction, and substantial aid is guaranteed.

At Liberty Centre, on the Wabash Road, this morning, a car on a freight train jumped the track on a bridge, by which ten cars were precipitated into the river, causing heavy loss of freight. No one injured.

WISCONSIN.

Condition of the Banks Doing Business Under State Law—Gubernatorial Reception—Missionary Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 15.—The following is a summary of the semi-annual statements of the sixteen banks doing business under the Wisconsin State law, January 1:

Capital	$ 637,000.00
Circulation	6,609.05
Deposits	4,808,133.85
Specie	28,905.11
Cash items	211,832.88
Public securities	5,800.00

Governor Washburn gives the first of a series of weekly receptions at his residence to-morrow evening.

There was a large missionary meeting here last night, to bid farewell to Mrs. Carrothers, daughter of the Rev. R. V. Dodge, of this city, who starts to-night to rejoin her husband as missionary to Japan.

LOUISIANA.

Obnoxious Laws Repealed by the Warmoth Legislature—This Action Regarded as a Trick by the Carterites.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—A crowd is gathering on Canal street near Dryades street. The Mechanics' Institute is guarded as on Saturday. If the Federal troops do not interfere the Carterites will probably attempt to take possession of the Mechanics' Institute within twenty-four hours.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The political farce continues. There is an immense gathering around the Carterites of the Cosmopolitan club room, on Canal street, as on Saturday, and the same army of policemen on Dryades street about the Mechanics' Institute. Carter made a speech requesting the people to disperse quietly. He stated that he would appoint a sufficient number of Sergeants-at-Arms to seat the members and protect them, but would act under the laws and Constitution.

In the Senate eighteen members were present, including the President. This was decided to be a quorum. After other business, the rules were suspended, and the Registration, Election, Constabulary, and Printing bills were all repealed.

In the House, the repealed bills from the Senate were taken up, and passed without a dissenting [illegible] the Senate notified of the fact.

[illegible] acts, as passed by the Senate and House, were presented to the Governor, and at once signed.

The Carterites declare this hasty legislation a trick.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—All the absent Senators will return to-morrow.

The way the obnoxious bills were repealed by the Senate was thus: For several days the Senate has lacked only one member to make a quorum. On Sunday, Senator Anderson, Democratic, arrived in the city, with the previously secured pledge of Governor Warmoth that he was not to be molested. Mr. Anderson had no intention of attending the session, which met as usual to-day without a quorum. About an hour afterward Governor Warmoth despatched a messenger for Mr. Anderson, requesting to see him at his private office. The latter responded, and, after some preliminary conversation, during which most of the Senators had entered the room, the Governor asked Mr. Anderson what his party demanded. He was told the unqualified repeal of all the obnoxious acts. This Governor Warmoth offered to pledge himself to accomplish. Senator Anderson said that would not be sufficient. He did not want professions, but business; that if a bill for the repeal of all these laws,—postponing action on the police and militia bills for obvious reasons,—was drafted then and there, he would go into the Senate, make a quorum, and enable all the legislation to be performed, necessary to their repeal. He, however, required in addition to that, no other business was to be transacted without his approval. After some little discussion and delay, the offer was accepted by the Governor. The Repeal bill was summarily passed, and hence the legislation which followed in the Senate. Some difficulty was experienced in rushing the bill through the House, but by 3 o'clock the Repeal bill had passed, and was signed by the Governor, and only wanted the proper publication to become a law.

THE WEST.

Conservative Mormons Favor Minority Representation—Small-Pox in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 15.—In the Legislature, to-day, the House bill for the election of Delegates for the admission of Utah as a State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Conservative Mormons are agitating the question of minority representation. They express the belief that a moderate delegation in the Legislature would benefit their cause, or at any rate abate much of the prejudice and dissension now existing. All this, however, is in view of a state.

There are several cases of virulent small-pox in the city, and there are fears that the disease will spread.

Delegate Hooper and a number of other prominent citizens leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Gentile papers are still strenuously urging concerted action against the admission of Utah.

Weather lovely.

Alexis Kills His First Buffalo.

OMAHA, Jan. 15.—A courier arriving at North Platte to-day, reports the hunting party of the Grand Duke Alexis as having a grand time. The weather is warm and pleasant, and buffalo in abundance. The Grand Duke Alexis killed his first buffalo. To-night, the Indians give their war-dance. The party leave North Platte to-morrow night for Denver.

The four trains leaving Ogden on Sunday, the 7th, and Monday, the 8th, consolidated, and arrived at Cheyenne this afternoon. The first train was detained three days at Creston, one day at Rock Creek, and two days at Lookout. Part of the time the passengers were living on crackers, cheese, and canned meats.

—A stone weighing eight pounds, supposed to have been placed on the track by some evil-disposed person, was struck by an early freight train, yesterday morning, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, between the town of Utica and the tunnel, two miles west of Utica. It was caught between the pilot and the rail, and was carried in that position to Ottawa before it was discovered by the engineer, he thinking all the while that it had been thrown from the track. From the size of the stone, it is supposed to be almost a miracle that the train was not thrown from the track, but luckily no damage was done.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner Delivers His Speech on His Equal Rights Bill.

Partial Solution of the Amnesty Question in the House.

The Chicago Bill for the Exemption of Duties on Certain Articles Favorably Considered.

Supreme Court Decision Affirming the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Acts.

Committee Provided by the House to Investigate New Orleans Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUMNER'S SPEECH ON HIS EQUAL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator having Robertson put in an appearance to-day, the Amnesty bill came up in regular order, and Mr. Sumner got the floor for his speech on equal rights. The galleries fairly overflowed with representatives from the colored population of this city and surrounding country. Such an immense crowd has not been called together on any previous occasion during the present session. Sumner's speech occupied about two hours in delivery, and was confined mainly to defining the common law right of citizens so far as common schools, hotels, railroads and other public conveniencies were concerned. His argument was that slavery still existed so long as colored people were denied these privileges which are common to all under the law. He was replied to by Senator Vickers in that monotonous old vein that equality before the law meant social equality, and that having given negroes political freedom it was now the object of the Republicans to make them the social equals of their natural race of superiors.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

After a protracted session the Committee on Ways and Means finally concluded to-day to report Burchard's bill for the relief of Chicago, and providing for the admission, free of duty, of all goods sent from without the United States and consigned to charitable purposes to said city. The bill will further provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow on all material actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by fire, or in the repair and construction thereof, a drawback of impost duties levied on the same, with the limitation that all these articles shall be imported at Chicago during one year from October 10, 1871. The latter clause is designed principally to affect imports of Canadian lumber.

BOWEN-DELARGE ELECTION CASE.

It has been decided to call a meeting of the House Committee on Elections some time this week for the purpose of finally deciding the Bowen-Delarge election case. The latter, through drinking and corrupt associations, has thoroughly disgusted his constituents, and his evident desire to defraud the attorney of fees due him, has led to a locking-up of evidence through which he made the claim to his seat. The committee has lately been furnished with evidence in Bowen's behalf, going to show that a large number of the votes cast for DeLarge were fraudulent, and that ballot-box stuffing continued after the polls were closed, as well as while the election was in progress. The committee have about decided to report in Bowen's favor, which will probably be submitted this week. It is anticipated that some objections may be raised to giving Bowen his seat on account of his alleged infamous character, in having been tried and convicted of a Penitentiary offence, but as yet there is no room to suppose that this objection will be brought forward.

TERRITORIAL CASE.

The appeal case of Hosea Stout, which comes up from Utah, and which is a test case of appellate rights in criminal cases in the Territories, comes up for argument in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The appellants rest their case upon the principle that the law of the Territorial Legislature of Utah providing the mode of obtaining the bonds of Grand and Petit Jurors is obligatory upon District Courts in the Territories, especially in the absence of any laws of Congress upon the subject. Attorney General Williams' argument will proceed upon the theory that the Court in which the indictment was found was created by an act of Congress; all its officers were appointed by the same authority, and that, in the very nature of things, the powers of such Court cannot be limited or controlled by local legislation. G. J. Hillyer and Tom Fitch appear for the plaintiff, and Williams and Hill for the United States.

COMMITTEE RULES.

The Ways and Means Committee, to-day, agreed that whenever it granted hearings to any interest, the representatives of those opposing the objects sought to be obtained should be admitted to the committee room, and that some representatives of the press should be also represented.

AMNESTY BILLS.

The question of general amnesty came up in the House to-day upon the bill of Mr. Acker, of Pa., which was so loosely drawn as to cause even the friends of amnesty to vote against it. Mr. Dawes then introduced an unqualified [illegible] amnesty bill, but it failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. The bill the House passed at its last session, excepting members of Congress, those who left the army and navy to go into rebellion, and those who voted for an ordinance of secession finally passed. Abbott, of North Carolina, had the bad taste to lobby on the floor against amnesty, as he did in the Senate, so as to prevent Vance getting any advantage in the pending election contest.

PITTSBURGH BILLS.

General Negley has to-day introduced a number of bills of interest to Pittsburgh as follows: An appropriation of $800,000 for public buildings; appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Ohio River commencing at Pittsburgh; appropriation of half a million for the improvement of the Monongahela; appropriation of $150,000 for a site for a Marine Hospital, and the sale to the highest bidder of the land and tenements on Penn street now occupied by the Quartermaster's Department. He also offered a bill for refunding to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the cost of changing the piers of the Parkersburg bridge in accordance with the act of Congress. General Negley also secured the passage by the House of a bill making Pittsburgh a port of entry and delivery.

RAILROAD BILL.

A bill was introduced to-day incorporating the New York & Chicago Railroad Company. The corporators are not named. The stock is one million shares at one hundred dollars each. After organizing the stockholders, by a two-thirds vote, can increase the stock or issue 7 per cent. bonds. The bill provides for three tracks, limited the time of passenger trains to eighteen hours, the fare to three cents, and a half a cent a mile additional for Palace cars; three cents per mile for common freight, and two cents for products of forests and mines, except for precious metal.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDICIAL IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The petition referred to the House Judiciary Committee, asking the preparation of articles of impeachment against Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman, of the California District Court, is simply a revival of the one brought forward two years ago by a disbarred lawyer of San Francisco which expired with the last Congress, no action whatever having been taken on it by the Judiciary Committee, as the general charges were entirely unsupported by proofs and specifications.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations expect to report the legislative, executive, and judiciary appropriation bill to the House on Wednesday next. The others will soon follow.

NAVAL.

United States vessels Frolic, Talapoosa, Mayflower, and Constellation are undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: J. H. Wing, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bayfield, Wis. Registrars of Land Offices—Charles S. Searer, Springfield, Ill.; N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Assessors of Internal Revenue—D. C. Lamb, Third Wisconsin District. Collector of Internal Revenue—Clarke Center, Ninth Ohio District.

THE NEW ORLEANS IMBROGLIO.

Orders were telegraphed from the War Department to General Emory, at New Orleans, to-day, instructing him not to bring his troops into the city unless under express orders from Washington, and up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no orders to that effect had been sent him.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in a legal tender case substantially as follows:

The debts which have been contracted since Feb. 25, 1862, are by far the greatest portion of the indebtedness of the country. They were contracted in view of acts of Congress declaring Treasury notes legal tender, and in reliance upon that declaration legal tender notes have become the universal measure of values. If the courts should decide that these obligations can be discharged only by gold, the Government has been the instrument of the grossest injustice. There is no well founded distinction to be made between the Constitutional validity of an act of Congress declaring Treasury notes a legal tender for debts contracted after its passage, and that of an act making them legal tender for the discharge of all debts, as well those that occurred before as made after its enactment. But in both cases the fundamental question, that which tests the validity of legislation is: Can Congress constitutionally give to Treasury notes the character and qualities of money? Can such notes be constituted a legitimate circulating medium, having a defined legal value? A lengthy examination of the rules of constitutional construction is made, and the conclusion is that Congress has authority in all cases to enact laws necessary and proper for the execution of all powers created by the Constitution, and that the necessity spoken of is not absolute; but within the judgment and discretion of Congress. It is determined that one of the duties of the Government is to preserve itself, and held that this Government is possessed of all necessary powers to that end, and, after a statement of the condition of the country at the date of the issue of the legal-tenders,—the circumstances of war and means required to maintain the army and navy,—it is said that if it were certain that nothing else would have supplied the absolute necessities of the Treasury; that nothing else would have enabled the Government to maintain its army and navy, and that nothing else would have saved the Government and Constitution from destruction, while the Legal-Tender acts would. It cannot be said that Congress transferred its power in the enactment of those laws, or if those enactments did work the result, it cannot be maintained now that they were not for a legitimate end and appropriated and adapted to that end. In the language of Marshall, in McCullough vs. Maryland, that they did work such results cannot be doubted, and if it be conceded that some other means might have been chosen for the accomplishment of the same necessary object, the argument is not weakened by concession. Congress had the choice of means, and it chose a sufficient and proper one, and that it had a right to do, and that was all it could have done. If the Court were to hold that the means selected were beyond the constitutional power of Congress, because in their opinion some other means would have been equally appropriate and efficient, that would be to assume legislative power, and to disregard accepted rules for construing the Constitution. The grant to Congress of power to coin money cannot be regarded as containing an implied prohibition against the issue of legal-tender notes, and if it raises any implications they are of complete power over the currency, rather than restraining. The objection that the Legal-Tender act impairs the obligations of contracts cannot be accepted, for it is not an obligation of debtor to pay gold or silver as to contracts, but to pay money generally; not contracts to pay specifically defined money or kind of money, recognized by law at a time when the contract was made, nor is it his duty to pay money of equal intrinsic value in the market. The expectation of the creditor and anticipation of the debtor may have been that the contract would be discharged by the payment of coined metals, but neither the expectation of the one party to contract concerning its fruits, nor the anticipations of the other constitutes its obligation. The obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which the law shall recognize as money, when payment is to be made. If there is anything settled by the decision it is this, and it cannot be understood to be controverted. As to the objection that the Legal Tender acts were prohibited by the constitutional provision prohibiting the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, it is said that the provision has always been understood to refer only to a direct appropriation, and not to consequential injuries resulting from the exercise of lawful power. The objection that a unit of money-value must possess intrinsic value is regarded as foreign to the subject. The Legal Tender acts do not attempt to make a standard of value. Their validity is not vested upon the assertion that their emission is coinage, or any regulation of the value of money; nor is it asserted that Congress has power to enact that government promises to pay money shall be for the time being equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the coinage acts, or to multiples thereof.

This decision overrules much of what was decided in Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wall. 603, as ruled the Legal Tender acts unwarranted by the Constitution, so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment.

Mr. Justice Bradley ready a lengthy opinion concurring in the conclusions of Justice Strong. The Chief Justice, and Justices Clifford and Field, all the assenting Justices except Justice Nelson, who was not present, read dissenting opinions, setting forth at great length the minority views, with which the country is familiar as having been the opinion of the Court in a former decision of the legal tender question. In concluding the Chief Justice says:

"If, then, the plain sense of the words; if the contemporaneous exposition of parties of common consent in understanding; if the opinions of Courts avail anything in determining the meaning of the Constitution, it seems impossible to doubt that the power to coin money is a power to establish a uniform standard of value, and that no other power to establish such a standard, is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. My brothers, Clifford and Field, concur in these views, but in consideration of the importance of the principles involved, will deliver their separate opinions. My brother Nelson also dissents.

No other opinions were delivered, and the court sat until 5 o'clock, for the reading of the five opinions in these cases.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would not sit to-morrow, but would be engaged in conference.

The dissenting opinions refer to the fact the question on its former decision was so ably argued, and decided with as mature a deliberation as any cause ever before the court by a full bench, the decision being concurred in by five Justices, against three dissenting. The Court, by law, then consisted of eight Justices, and its decision is now overruled by five Justices to four, the Court now being composed of nine Justices, and all those then upon the bench now retaining the views then expressed.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: "On the question of his renomination, the President said that he had never expressed any opinion on the subject; that it would be time to give his views when the time came for action; that, as a Republican, he would feel in honor bound to support any candidate, and he would give his best efforts for his success."

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Horace Weeks, Sixth District, Illinois; Clark Center, Ninth District of Ohio. Registers of Land Offices—A. Waites, Carson City; N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means will hear, on Thursday next, all persons who desire to express their views on the subject of the tax on tobacco.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue was in consultation with the Civil Service Advisory Board nearly two hours to-day, with reference to arranging for examination of revenue officers throughout the country in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Commissioners.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

No little opposition is beginning to be developed by the twenty-eight and thirtieth articles of the Treaty of Washington. Representatives of the commercial interests of the great lakes are in Washington contending that these provisions will have the effect, if ratified and carried into effect to transfer to British owners a monopoly of the carrying trade and ownership of the lake tonnage, to British hands—inasmuch as British vessels can be built and sailed at from 30 to 40 per cent. less cost in the present condition of our currency and taxation than American vessels can be built, and sailed, and that in view of this fact the United States will gain nothing while giving their own commerce for the mere privilege of entering with American vessels into Canadian ports. It is said that the mercantile interests of New York, Boston, and Portland are also beginning to be moved by the same consideration. The probability is that the commercial interests thus effected will combine with the fishery interest for their common protection, by endeavoring to defer action upon the subject until it can be more thoroughly investigated, or perhaps reopened for diplomatic negotiation.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Distillers and wholesale liquor dealers throughout the country are circulating memorials for signature, to be presented to Congress, asking that all direct and indirect taxes can be consolidated into one tax, and to collect on spirits before they are removed from the distillery to the bonded warehouse, and that after they have been removed from the warehouse all surveillance over them shall cease, and the goods be free and have the same *status* as any other description of merchandise. They suggest a direct tax of seventy-five cents per proof gallon, and a graduated scale of licenses according to the different kinds of manufacturers and extent of business.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

SENATOR QUALIFIED.

Mr. Goldthwaith, of Alabama, was sworn in.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented. Mr. Cole presented a petition from Chinese dealers on the Pacific coast for a reduction on rice. The Vice President said that the petitions of foreigners should be received by the State Department. The question was taken, however, and the petition was referred.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

A joint resolution, directing the Ku-Klux Committee to inquire into the affairs of Louisiana. Mr. Edmunds objected; so it went over.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition from Hon. George R. Selden and over one thousand other citizens of Rochester, praying for a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of the duties upon salt, coal, and pig iron.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented thirty-two petitions from Vermont for the repeal of the duty on salt.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati & Southern Railway, being the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman last March, authorizing Greenwood, Bishop, Hooper, Heidelbach, and Ferguson as trustees, to construct and maintain a railroad between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

At 1 o'clock Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill came up, and he addressed the Senate.

He said that slavery, in a disguised and modified form, still existed, in so far as the colored people were denied equal rights, and must be abolished before the great work would be complete. He reviewed the hardships and indignities suffered by the colored people, and cited the eminent cases of Frederick Douglass and Lieutenant Governor Dunn. He denied that equal rights before the law was a question of social equality — equality in all institutions created or recognized by law — was not a question of society. Separate hotels, conveyances, &c., were not artificial substitutes for equality. The substitute is invariably an inferior article. He cited old English laws on the subject of inns or hotels, which were bound to receive all persons without distinction, and decisions in this country sustaining the same principle, which applies with equal force to public conveyances, common schools, theatres, &c. He dwelt at length upon the subject of public schools, giving illustrations of the hardships inflicted on colored children by their exclusion. He declared that by the decree against slavery all semblance of apology for prejudice of color was removed. In conclusion, Mr. Sumner regretted that the President, in his message, favored amnesty, while he said nothing of the disabilities inflicted on the colored people, but he took courage when he thought that the proposed generosity to rebels could not fail to quicken the sentiment of justice which he now invoked. He disclaimed any sentiment of personal hostility toward those who assailed the Republic, but, while willing to be gentle with former enemies, he could not forget his duty to his fellow-citizens, white and black, who stood by the Republic. There were strong reasons why this measure of justice to the colored race should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is pressed, and, clearly, between the two, pre-eminence should be accorded to that for the equal rights of all.

Mr. VICKERS followed. He said he would not undertake to answer Mr. Sumner's speech on his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, because it required no argument to demonstrate the gross unconstitutionality of that measure. He then read a long argument in favor of the pending General Amnesty bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vickers' speech, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Various bills were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to remove legal political disabilities incurred during the late rebellion, provided that the act shall not enable the person to maintain any claim or right against the Government, except where the same occurred before the 11th of April, 1861, and subsequent to the 9th of April, 1865; also, to repeal the several tenure-of-office acts.

By Mr. SMITH, for the construction of a National Railroad between New York and Chicago.

By Mr. Mercur, to admit tea and coffee free of duty after July next.

By Mr. NEGLEY, for the sale of the Quartermaster's depot at Pittsburgh, and the erection of a Court House and Marine Hospital there; also, for the improvement of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to complete the water highway from the tide-water of the James River to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kanawaha.

By Mr. VAUGHN, to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Memphis.

By Mr. SLOCUM (N. Y.), for the purchase of a bust of the late Rear Admiral Farragut, to be placed in the Capitol.

By Mr. CLARK (N. Y.), to provide currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States.

By Mr. BLAIR—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Canton, Mo.

By Mr. RUSK—To authorize a bridge across Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wis. He referred to the locking and damming of the Great Kanawha River, West Va.

By Mr. TAFFE—To abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people. Recommitted.

SHIPS AND SHIP BUILDING.

Mr. Hale's bill of last Monday in reference to ships and ship building, was debated for ten minutes and went over without action.

PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to establish a port of entry and delivery at Pittsburgh, Pa., and moved that the rule be put upon its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN objected.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.), asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties between Government and officials of Louisiana and the United States officials in that State, and to report the same to the House with such recommendations as it may deem expedient, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. LAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to—yeas, 144; nays, 58.

DISABILITY BILLS.

Mr. ACKER (Penn.), asked leave to introduce a bill to remove all legal and political disabilities and to grant general amnesty.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill—yeas, 106; nays, 93—not two-thirds.

Mr. DAWES then introduced a bill enacting that, from and after its passage, all political disabilities incurred under and by virtue of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution are removed.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill was not passed—yeas, 131; nays, 70—less than two-thirds.

Another Amnesty bill, being the one passed by the House at the last session, and now pending in the Senate, was introduced by Mr. Hale, and passed—yeas, 170; nays, 21. It is the same as was passed by the House at the last session, and excepts members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who joined the rebellion.

The following is the negative vote:

Ambler,	Maynard,	Seeley,
Beaty,	McCrary,	Sprague,
Buffington,	McJunkin,	Shanks,
Coburn,	Mercur,	Taffe,
Conger,	Orr,	Townsend, (Pa.)
Dunnell,	Packard, (Ind.)	Tyner,
Goodrich,	Packer, (Pa.)	Waldron,
Hoar,	Palmer,	Walls,
Killinger,	Porter,	Wilson, (Ind.) 21.
Lansing,	Rainey,	
Low,	Rusk,	

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. HAY, of Illinois, introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for the preservation and improvement of the harbor of Alton, Illinois.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the unpublished correspondence relating to the release of W. G. Halpine, a Fenian prisoner. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution for a select committee in regard to stationing United States troops in the Cherokee Country, Kansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then adjourned.

JAPAN.

An Embassy, Composed of High Officers of the Government, Sent Out to Take Notes of Western Civilization—Arrival of the Party at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamer America from China and Japan, three days ahead of time, with the Imperial Japanese embassy consisting [of Iwakura] Siliwakura, prime minister of Japan, coming as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the treaty power Kido, member of his imperial majesty's Privy council, and assistant ambassadore; Akabo, chief minister of finance, and assistant ambassador; Its assistant minister of public works, and ambassador second rank; Hama Guchi, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and ambassador of second rank.

The steamer is magnificently decorated, with bunting flying and the Japanese imperial banner at the fore. The batteries of Alcatraz are firing a grand salute. A committee of officials has gone to receive them at the wharf.

The five Japanese Princesses go to Vassar College. The Japanese Embassy, 100 persons, leave here in eight or ten days, for New York, accompanied by the Hon. Chas. E. DeLong, American Minister to Japan, and Hon. C. W. Brooke, Japanese Consul Resident.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 28.—The Japanese Embassy abroad, composed of the highest rank yet sent [illegible], leaves to-day to confer with the Governments on treaty powers in relation to a revision of treaties demanded to be made before July, 1872. These representatives are progressive, and profess great friendship for foreigners. If sincerely desirous of our friendship, the Embassy has now the opportunity of conveying to you the boon of free intercourse with the natives, whereby their commerce and mines could be developed by foreign capital and experience, and their depleted treasury enriched. Mr. DeLong, our Minister, has won the good opinions of his countrymen here, and will reach Washington with the Embassy. Three Japanese men-of-war will start for Europe to meet the Embassy there.

A naval review took place at Yeddo, the Mikado being present, and much interested. The United States frigate Colorado went up to be shown to the Mikado. As the naval review was soon to occur the Japanese begged the Minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat-looking, and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all, if not as well kept as the American. So the Colorado departed for China, avoiding the Corean coast.

A late edict of the Mikado says: "My country is now undergoing a complete change from the old to the new idea, and I desire, therefore, to call upon all the wise and strong-minded to appear and become good guides to the Government during the youth-time. It is positively necessary to view foreign countries so as to become enlightened in the ideas of the world, and boys as well as girls, who will themselves soon become men and women, should be allowed to go abroad, and my country will be profited by their knowledge so acquired."

Females heretofore have had no position socially, because it was considered that they were without understanding, but if educated and intelligent they should have due respect. Six young Japanese women of rank go to America in care of Mrs. De Long, to be sent to the same seminary of learning, at the expense of the Government.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The central lowest barometer will probably move during the night more to the eastward, possibly into Western Pennsylvania, and pass over New York on Tuesday. Southeasterly winds will increase to-night on the Middle Atlantic Coast, veering rapidly to westerly winds on Tuesday. Cloudy weather will prevail by Tuesday afternoon from South Carolina, with rain or snow north and east of Virginia. Brisk northwest winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, will extend rapidly to-night from Lake Superior to Kentucky. Partially cloudy and cold weather will prevail over this region on Tuesday. Cloudy weather and possibly light rain on the coast of Texas and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated this evening for the Atlantic or Gulf coast.

—John Beever, of St. Cloud, Minn., who separated from his wife a year ago and has since threatened her life several times, executed the fiendish deed on Saturday night. He went to her house, drove the children out, seized his wife by the hair, dragged her into a back room, and literally cut her head to pieces with a hatchet. When arrested he made no resistance. He said he had come there to kill her and he had done it.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Work in the House on the Revenue Bill.

Greenebaum's Credit Foncier Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Text of the Bill Authorizing the Establishment of Free Public Libraries.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO QUORUM.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15.—The Senate did not have a quorum to-day, and did nothing.

THE HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

The House was busied during the forenoon with the Revenue bill, and made very little progress. They postponed some sections which were connected with the railroad section, previously postponed. They struck out a few sections which belonged more properly in the General Election law. They struck out the unconstitutional oath required of Assessors, but kept in the unconstitutional attempt to tax property outside of the jurisdiction in which it may chance to be, and adjourned just as there was about to be another fight on the question of deducting debts in listing credits. Another amendment was offered, but postponed, which will be energetically pressed when reached,—that is one requiring a person, when listing his property, to swear a great oath, in writing, that he has listed everything he is required to by law. The House was not full to-day, but quite a number expressed their belief in the virtue of oaths to compel men to reveal what the assessor could not otherwise reach. They admitted, generally, that oaths had failed under the old law, and yet they wanted to re-enact them, with appropriate penalties for their violation, and seemed to think that by simple expedient of requiring the affidavit of every man all taxable property in the State would be reached. Taxes on additional property listed under that provision would not pay for cost of blank oaths. The condition of this unhappy bill is daily becoming more and more disagreeable.

CREDIT FONCIER.

In the afternoon the bill to incorporate the Credit Foncier corporation was taken up and was passed through the Committee of the Whole, where it was amended somewhat, but not so as to impair its usefulness, and was ordered to a third reading as amended. During the discussion, the fact was plainly shown that there is much personal opposition to the bill, and there are many, mainly on the Democratic side of the House, who think the bill is an unsafe one, and in the nature of a monopoly. Some of the amendments proposed and adopted were offered in order to weaken and not to strengthen it. This opposition would not be of much consequence, were it not that this is an emergency bill, and requires 118 votes, while there is no telling what changes may happen before the final vote is taken. It now looks as if the necessary two-thirds could not be secured. However, it will become law by July anyway.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The Republican caucus met this evening to try and decide what action to take in reference to the report of the special committee on the Governor's message, which is the special order for to-morrow. There was not a very full meeting. After a long and fruitless attempt to unite on a series of resolutions on the subject, it was decided to postpone the special order till next week, and have another caucus Wednesday. Unexpectedly, strong opposition to the resolutions, which did not explicitly state that there had been a violation of laws, was shown. It is not likely that entire harmony will be obtained at the next meeting.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A bill for an act authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly,* That the City Council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the city for such purpose, to be known as the "Library fund."

SEC. 2. Any City Council that shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this act, shall proceed to appoint a Board of nine Directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the City Council shall be at any one time a member of said Board.

SEC. 3. Said Directors shall hold office: one-third for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, from the first of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the City Council shall, before the first of July, of each year, appoint as before three Directors, to take the place of the retiring Directors, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the City Council, who shall fill them in like manner as original appointments; and no Director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said Directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number President, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading room, as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall receive from the City Treasurer all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and shall have the exclusive control and disposal of the same, in order to carry out the intent of this act, [illegible] devise, or bequest made to said [illegible]. Shall have power to occupy, [illegible] appropriate building or [illegible], or erect [illegible] library and reading room, buildings for the use of [illegible] fund in any one year, not expending from the [illegible] half the income of such in building, more than one [illegible] a suitable Librarian year; shall have power to appoint [illegible] in general, carry and necessary assistants, and shall [illegible] establishing and out the spirit and intent of this act in [illegible] and reading maintaining the best possible public library [illegible] ing room within the means at their disposal.

SEC. 6. Every library and reading room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the Library Board may find necessary to adopt and publish, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; *provided,* that said Directors shall have power to levy reasonable fines for any undue detention, injury, damage or waste of any of the books, periodicals or other property of said library and reading room, and may exclude and cut off from the use and benefit of said library and reading-room, any and all persons who shall willfully persist in such detention, injury, damage or waste; *provided, further,* that said Board may charge annual dues, not exceeding one dollar, for each single person or family deriving benefit from said library and reading-room.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Directors shall make an annual report to the City Council stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of visitors attending, the number of books loaned out and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bangs, Bush, Carter, Daggett, Dore, Early, Flagg, Hampton, Jewett, Langley, Laning, Marsh, McNulta, Nicholson, Pierce, Reddick, Strevell, Van Dorston, Washburn, Williams, and Woodard. In addition to these, Jackson, Eddy, and Solomon are sick. Not a Cook County Senator present this morning.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock. No quorum present.

VETO.

The Governor filed a message returning with his veto the Senate bill to regulate the mode of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons on the ground that the operation of the bill would be to trench on the power of the Executive, and also to set off all chance of pardoning many persons who are deserving of it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW RULE.

Mr. ROBERTS' amendment to the rules limiting the time allowed to each man for speaking, to ten minutes, was taken up.

Mr. SHOAT opposed it, disliking to have any men choked off.

By general consent, the House being thin, the matter was postponed till to-morrow morning.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. BARNES introduced a bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts.

RAILROAD BILL.

A bill granting railroad companies the right of way was reported back by the Committee on Corporations, and laid on the table.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read the second time.

REVENUE BILL.

The House took up the Revenue bill in Committee of the Whole.

The section providing for electing a County Assessor in counties not under township organization, was stricken out.

The next section, providing that the assessment for State taxes be the one on which county, town, and other taxes are levied and extended.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment to have the assessment made not by a Town Assessor, but a Board of three Assessors, and moved to postpone the action till a decision was arrived at respecting the mode of listing railroad property.

The motion was agreed to.

The next section prescribes the oath for the Assessor, which oath is not the one prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. PHELPS moved to amend by inserting the Constitutional oath.

The motion was agreed to.

A section relative to the election of the Assessor, was struck out, it being in the General Election law.

The section in regard to the appointment of assistants for an Assessor was discussed at length and so amended as to leave the appointments to the Assessor himself.

One or two unimportant sections were adopted.

Mr. COFER moved to amend, so as to give the Assessor power to swear people as to their property.

Mr. SHARP opposed it as being inquisitorial in its nature, and setting up an extra-judicial tribunal. They had provided penalties for false listing.

Mr. JOHNSON favored the amendment. He believed property could be reached by making a man swear, which could not, when that man was merely called on to make a statement. An oath would do an honest man no harm, and would only hurt the scoundrel.

Mr. COFER defended his amendment.

Mr. SANFORD favored the amendment. These oaths would secure correct returns.

Mr. PHELPS said the present law had such oaths and they were not enforced.

Mr. SANFORD did not see that that was a reason why they should not try again.

Mr. LEE thought the General Assembly would be recreant to its duty if it did not compel men to swear to all their property. He wanted men to swear to a written oath. If he was perjured, he wanted him punished. Men had been convicted under the Income Tax law.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

The next section provides that personal property shall be listed where the owner resides.

Mr. PHELPS moved to so amend as to list and tax it where it is, in order to comply with Constitutional requirements.

Mr. SHORT opposed the amendment, as did Mr. RICE, of Peoria. Mr. Short thought the result would be that nobody would pay any taxes.

The amendment was lost.

An amendment was offered to avoid double listing. The amendment was lost.

The section was adopted.

CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

In the afternoon, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Greenebaum's Credit Foncier bill.

The first two sections were adopted.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to amend so that each Director should have stock to the amount of not less than $20,000.

Mr. BURLEY supported, and Mr. PRICE opposed it.

Mr. ROBERTS wanted the Directors to have sufficient interest in the concern—not too much.

Mr. WAITE thought excellent men would be cut off by the amendment.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, thought it an attempt to limit the power of stockholders to elect their officers.

Mr. MERRITT attacked the bill as dangerous, and changing the whole banking system of the State. He favored the amendment. It was lost.

The section was adopted.

The fourth and fifth sections were adopted.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, moved to amend the sixth section by lowering the minimum of capital from $300,000 to $50,000.

Mr. SPRINGER said the object of the bill was to obtain money abroad. No corporation with less than $300,000 would go abroad for money.

Mr. SHORT opposed the amendment for the same reason.

Mr. OLSON moved to reduce the minimum to $10,000. He thought if it was right for a man who could raise $300,000 to make money, it was right for a man who could raise $10,000 to make it. He did not see why they should legislate for the sole benefit of Henry Greenebaum, and pass special laws for him. This was only for his benefit.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, thought the bill as it stood was rather exclusive, and legislated for one class. If there were any advantages in this bill, he wanted them for his people.

Mr. VOCKE denied Mr. Olson's charges, and defended the bill, which was simply to get foreign capital to the Northwest. It was favored by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. WAITE opposed the amendment, and spoke in support of the bill, which would reduce the rate of interest in Illinois to 6 per cent.

Mr. BURLEY wanted to know whether the bonds of this proposed corporation would be taken when those of the railroads of the United States, drawing a higher rate of interest, were in the market.

Mr. SULLIVAN supported Mr. Casey's amendment.

Mr. Olson's amendment was lost.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to fix the sum at $100,000. Lost.

Mr. Casey's amendment was carried, and the section adopted.

The seventh section was adopted, with a proviso, offered by Mr. Burley, that where installments on stock are not paid, and the stock is sold, the amount received above the assessments called for, and costs of sale, shall be paid to the delinquent.

Mr. MERRITT offered two amendments to the next section, which were adopted. They make stockholders continue severally and individually liable to the creditors of the company on the old bonds issued, or other indebtedness made or contracted prior to or during the ownership of any stock, to an amount equal to the amount of unpaid stock held by him, till the whole amount of his stock shall have been paid in.

The section was adopted.

The tenth section provides that the company shall loan money on real estate worth double the sum loaned.

Mr. BURLEY wanted to know who was to make the valuation. He thought the section tax should be so guarded that a just value should be arrived at.

The section was adopted.

After a long discussion the foreign words and briefs were stricken out of Section 11, and the section was adopted.

The next three sections were adopted.

The next section makes it lawful for corporations doing a banking business to receive deposits as savings banks.

Mr. MERRITT moved to strike it out.

Mr. BARNES defended the section.

Mr. BURLEY thought the section too broad. He did not want savings banks to engage in any such business, and thought the section an unsafe one.

Mr. WAITE thought the section unconstitutional. Most savings banks were specially prohibited from lending on real estate.

Mr. SPRINGER opposed the motion as a discrimination against existing corporations, and saw no unconstitutionality in the section. The section was stricken out, and the bill reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

The amendments of the Committee were adopted.

Mr. ROBERTS offered an amendment fixing the rate of interest on moneys loaned by a corporation at 6 per cent.

Mr. BARNES opposed the amendment, and favored the passage of the bill, and offered a substitute that the corporation should not have more than 10 per cent, including all commissions.

Mr. ROSS felt the necessity for money in Fulton County, and so no objection at all to the bill [illegible].

Mr. MASON opposed the amendment [illegible], since they could not get money at 6 per cent.

Mr. ROBERTS accepted Mr. Barnes' substitute.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. MERRITT moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—ayes, 31; noes, 44.

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

READING OF BILLS.

Bills on a second reading were taken up.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 15.—In the Assembly, this evening, several resolutions were referred and postponed—that cutting off new business after February 15 to Thursday next.

Bills were introduced providing that chattel mortgages, where the property remains in possession of the mortgagor, shall not be valid [illegible] unless by written instrument against a third party [illegible] pledged, and recorded duly executed, [illegible] storage of [illegible] ed; prescribing the purchase [illegible] and grain by any other than standard weights [illegible] measure; amending the insurance law so as to require all outside insurance companies [illegible] deposit at least $5,000 bonds or more in proportion to business done; those receiving $100,000 premiums, $50,000 bonds; those receiving less in proportion.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution for a joint committee for Congressional apportionment, reducing the number to five; also, a resolution of thanks to Governor Fairchild for his prompt action for the relief of sufferers. It was amended by including Treasurer Baetz.

The Governor's report of pardons last year was received.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-night providing that the previous formation or expression of opinion in reference to the guilt or innocence shall not disqualify from jury service, provided the person swear to render an impartial verdict under the evidence. The bill is endorsed by Judge Bedford, and Recorder Hackett, of New York. A section provides that it shall not take effect for six months after its passage, so as not to apply to the Stokes case.

A bill was also introduced providing for representation by each county through which the Central and Hudson River Railroad passes, of one representative in the directory thereof, to be appointed by the Supervisors, no member to be chosen unless he owns clearly $10,000 of stock.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—In the Wharton case, to-day, the examination of medical experts as rebutting evidence on the part of the State continued.

Dr. Girard E. Morgan, of Baltimore, testified that he could not state whether the death of Ketchum resulted from natural causes or not. Had never seen such an assemblage of symptoms from a natural cause.

Dr. Charles H. Ohr, of Cumberland, Md., sworn: Thought Ketchum died from a non-natural cause.

Dr. Abram Arnold testified that the symptoms were of a suspicious character.

Marshal Frye was called to the stand in order to contradict the statements made by Susan Jacobs (colored) in regard to a conversation with him.

The Attorney General asked that the examination of Marshal Frye be postponed until to-morrow. Frye then left the stand, and the prosecution called Prof. Aiken. As the venerable Professor proceeded to the witness stand, there was a sensation throughout the audience and unmistakable commotion among the jury.

In reply to a question by Attorney General Syester, Professor Aiken said he had heard the evidence of Professor McCulloch in respect to his experiments with gelsemium and chloral in part, and had read the full report of McCulloch's testimony.

Attorney General Syester. State whether you have made an analysis of these substances since, and whether you have results with you.

Counsel for defence objected.

The Court ruled the question admissable to rebut the evidence of McCulloch in respect to his experiments.

The Court adjourned to to-morrow, when Professor Aiken will continue his testimony.

—Further details from the fire at Ypsilanti on Saturday night, show that it was very destructive. Cornwall's paper mill was one of the largest in the West, and it was almost wholly destroyed. The total loss is $100,000, on which the insurance is only $20,000, mostly in the Andes of Cincinnati. The mill will be at once rebuilt. The light of the fire was seen at Lansing, so bright was it.

—W. G. W. Gano, Esq., for over five years intimately connected with the banking business in Cincinnati, died suddenly on Sunday night at his residence in Clifton. He was for over thirty-four years Cashier of the Lafayette Bank.

NEW YORK.

Important Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigators Yesterday.

Clarke's Specie Payment Bill Criticized Unfavorably in Business Circles.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLARKE'S SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The chief topic of discussion to-day, in financial and business circles, was the bill of the Hon. Freeman Clarke, to force the resumption of specie payments. The general disposition was to condemn it as impracticable. Predictions were freely made that, if it became a law, gold would advance rapidly on speculative movements based upon it.

MONEY

was more active to-day, owing to the calling in of loans by the Broadway Bank, and some of the German bankers' call loans ranged from 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and for turning stocks 1-32 per cent, but toward the close the supply was abundant at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime business notes are in demand at 7½ to 9 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were steady. On Thursday the Treasury will buy $1,000,000 of 5-20s, which will complete the two millions to be bought this month.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼ to 102½, and Unions at 93¼ to 93½ for firsts; 83½ to 84 for land grants; 88 to 88½ for incomes, and 32¼ to 32½ for stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and steady on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills. The gold market was steady. The price opened at 108¾, declined to 108½, advanced to 109¼, and closed at 3 p. m. at 109. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4, 7, and 6 per cent. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 108¾ to 109.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, but afterwards reacted, and then improved again. Prices are supported by the use of puts as margins for purchases by the weaker class of speculators. The wealthy speculators who issue these puts take care to engineer the market so as to secure at all times a handsome profit to themselves. The most active stocks were Chicago & Northwestern, Rock Island, and Western Union. Some of the German bankers had sold lately 12,000 shares of Northwestern preferred for European account, and which are now on the way from Amsterdam, and other cities in Europe. The German bankers have been borrowing these shares, and to-day they were called in, which resulted in great scarcity, and a sort of corner to twist the Germans who had to pay ⅛ to 1¼ per cent for borrowing the stock.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was rather more demand for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour, but mainly from shippers, and the general market was inactive, holders not being disposed to stimulate business by any concessions in prices, and the close was quiet. The wheat market was firm, with a moderate milling demand and rather more inquiry for shipment. Corn, without being quotably higher, was more active, both for export and home use, and closed very firm at outside prices, with a slight upward tendency.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL ORDER LEET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that "the White House people [illegible] every occasion to express confidence in [illegible] take Order Leet, of this city, as a man of [illegible] General while, at the same time, President Grant's integrity, that the fact that the large mercantile [illegible] declares New York are dissatisfied is sufficient [illegible] to justify a change."

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

The *Tribune*, to-day, editorially says: "There have been, for some weeks, [illegible] circulating an affidavit and exhibits [illegible] bookkeeper residing [illegible] Edward Gracie, gravely impeach the [illegible] at Albany, which tegrity of James [illegible] official personal in- and now again, [illegible] Terwilliger, formerly, and, intermediately, [illegible] in our State Senate, vate Secretary to [illegible] Deputy Collector and private House, which [illegible] Collector Murphy, in our Custom though we have [illegible] he has probably resigned, so. The affidavit [illegible] no report that he had done williger with [illegible] thus referred to charges Tersion—one-fifth having received a large commis State Printer [illegible] of the contract price—from the on account [illegible] on the amounts collected by them [illegible] of the printing furnished by Terwill Printer [illegible] Clerk of the Senate; also that these State [illegible] occasionally made payments for Terwill [illegible] jewelry, until he had his commission ac[illegible] settled, and that the amounts charged by [illegible] printing firm were increased, and thus certified to by Terwilliger as correct."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House investigation was continued this morning. A letter was received from Daniel Sheehan, saying that the telegraph operator, Culver, of the Surveyor's office, could give information as to collections of money from Inspectors; also giving information as to dismissals of employes for not voting for the Democratic candidates. Mr. Casserly made an unsuccessful attempt to have it printed. The reports of the Committees appointed by the Secretary of Treasury to inquire into the Cartage Bureau were received and filed by the Committee, Senators Stewart and Howe opposing. Deputy Collector Clarke testified that Dymont & Lally, importers, was the name of the firm where the frauds of $100,000 was compromised for $50,000. It turned out, he said, that the means of the firm just enabled them to pay $50,000.

He explained the means for an investigation of the frauds in the cartage business, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining clues to the culprits. Much merriment was created by a letter signed "Charles Currie," which gave the views of the writer on custom matters.

The following letter was read:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1871.

It is desired that you, in connection with the United States Attorney, shall, after an opportunity for such explanation as Naylor & Co. may deem it important for them to make, carefully consider the merits of the charges of undervaluation, and, in case they seem to be well founded, and the evidence is sufficiently explicit and clear, it is expected that suit will be commenced; but if the evidence shall be of a character, in the judgment of yourself and the United States Attorney, not [illegible] to warrant the Government in expecting recovery before a jury, then it is desired that no suit shall be instituted. I will add that Deputy Collector Clarke is acquainted with this matter, and the above arrangement made by me on Saturday last. I deem it important to have this business arranged at once, so as to avoid any further application for intervention of Court on preliminary proceedings.

E. C. BANFIELD,

HON. THOMAS MURPHY, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Witness continued: I understand that Mr. Leet carries on his General Order business under two names. One, Leet & Co., and the other Leet, Stocking & Co. I believe this business is the most valuable perquisite in the gift of the United States Government. There may have been cases which, after examination by Colonel Howe, and favorably reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by him, that Mr. Jayne and I have again called for further investigation.

Senator Casserly asked witness if he had ever shared in the proceeds of seizures as informer in part?

He said he had; but that in some he appeared, in others his name was not in record. The reason for the omission in these of his name was that the facts having been brought out by a number of informers, of whom he was one, by common consent he was omitted. Again, private arrangement regulated the sums which each shall receive as his share.

Senator Casserly was not satisfied with this explanation, and cross-examined him on the question for half an hour longer with no better result.

Geo. H. VanCleft, sworn. Was engineer in the navy, but was suspended Oct. 1870. The first notification of suspension was by a letter written by the President. I went to Washington and saw Commodore Daniel Ammen, the official head of the department, who told me there was nothing to fear; that I gave satisfaction, and no removal should be made without his knowledge. Soon after a friend told me Murphy had obtained from the President an order for my suspension. I telegraphed to Murphy at Long Branch, and called on him the next day at the Custom House, and he said he got the telegram while with the President, who asked whether I was to be retained, and that he gave no positive answer. Murphy also said he had been informed that I was opposed to the Administration, which I said was false. He said there would be no trouble if I was disposed to work with him, and desired me to call again. I did so, and he spoke of sending me as delegate to the General Convention, and as he lived in the same district he might name one of the delegates, I another, and a third be jointly named. I asked who would be the third jointly named, and he told me. I said we could probably get along without a contest. He named Mr. Arthur, I. W. Bightmeyer, and both Rufus S. Andrews. He asked me who Mr. Rightmeyer would be likely to favor as President, and I said Mr. Greeley.

I had no official connection with the Custom House, and Admiral Sand was my commandant. The whole affair was conducted by Murphy, not only on the basis of party politics but of a party within a party. He told me he had been recently appointed and that he represented the administration. As the election of 1870 approached the number of men working in the navy yard was increased. There was a note sent to me from Brooklyn just after my suspension, containing a list of seventy-five names of persons whom I was given to understand the Secretary of the Treasury wished to have put on to work. I did not put them on. This was a few days before the election.

Adjourned.

AN ILLEGAL GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer, concluding that they are an illegal body, have applied to Judge Ingraham for a discharge. They were counselled to finish the business on hand, and not commence new work.

IS DEBT FOR RENT.

It is asserted that the Tammany General Committee paid no rent for years, and that the property belonging to the society is removed from the building, for which legal redress will be sought.

BARNARD'S CASE.

It is reported that the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury has decided not to continue the investigation into the charges against Judge Barnard, which will stand over for the next Grand Jury.

SMALL-POX.

There were 83 cases of small-pox last week and 16 deaths. The disease is decreasing in Brooklyn, where there have been but 30 cases, against 39 the previous week. Fifty thousand vaccinations have been performed in Brooklyn in two months.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET

is not to sail for Pensacola until next week or later.

MAYOR HALL.

Acting Mayor Cochrane this morning said that he fully expects Mayor Hall will relieve him to-morrow or next day.

DEATH OF ELIZA LOGAN.

Mrs. George Wood, wife of the manager of the Museum, but better known as Eliza Logan, once a famous actress, died suddenly this morning of congestion of the heart.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in six indictments this morning in the Oyer and Terminer Court against Stokes for the murder of Fisk. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

THE UNITARIAN DEPARTURE.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth yesterday preached at Seminary Hall. During his sermon he had an address circulated among his congregation announcing the establishment of a new Church, that of the "Church of the Disciples." Rev. Mr. Clark, Unitarian, denounced Hepworth, saying that two-thirds of the Unitarian ministers were glad of Hepworth's departure.

FISK'S ESTATE.

It is said that Fisk's estate is not more than $100,000 after the payment of his debts.

A HEAVY CHARGE.

It is stated also that the Grand Central Hotel presents a bill of $9,500 for the use of the rooms in which Fisk died.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD LETTERS.

The *Times* says that the letters in yesterday's *Herald*, purporting to be Fisk's, had been "doctored" by Jay Gould, and that those letters are not the ones which have formed the subject of so much litigation.

MISSOURI.

Found Dead—Tailors' Strike—Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—James Graham, a carpenter, claiming to own property on the Solomon River, and hailing from Toronto, Canada, where he claimed to own property, was found dead, on Sunday morning, in bed. Supposed cause—drugged liquor.

The journeymen tailors refused to work to-day, because the employers reduced their wages 10 per cent. The matter is now under discussion.

Hogs received at the yards for 48 hours 5,070 head; at packing houses, 400 head; slaughtered, 3,000 head; quotations, $3.75@3.95.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A dwelling burned at Bradford, Ont., yesterday, by which five lives were lost—a woman named Tenier, her two children, a niece, and a man who boarded in the house.

—A fire broke out in Cairo, Ill., last evening, totally destroying four tenement houses occupied by negroes. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a kerosene lamp, setting fire to the clothes of a woman, named Smith, burning her to death. Three children are missing, and are supposed to have been burned to death.

—Hon. James M. Hanna, formerly State Senator, and Supreme Judge of Indiana, and a prominent lawyer, died yesterday morning at his residence near Curryville, Sullivan County, Ind., after a lingering illness. His obsequies will occur in Terre Haute on Wednesday, under charge of the Masonic fraternity.

—The Rev. John G. Bergen, of Springfield, Ill., one of the oldest citizens and Presbyterian ministers in the State, was struck with paralysis yesterday morning, and now lies speechless. Dr. Bergen is 82 years old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bethel, Conn., has Leap Year parties, where the ladies invite the gentlemen to the party, select their partners for dancing, settle the bill for the music, and end by seeing the gentlemen safely home, in fact completely reversing the general order of things. The gentlemen in their part furnish an abundance of refreshments, and sit very meekly twirling their thumbs while the ladies select their partners for dancing.

—An example of the ill effects resulting from the use of tobacco has recently been brought to notice, which is worthy the attention of the good Mr. Trask and his coadjutors in the crusade against the obnoxious weed. In Virginia a Mrs. Chloe Hatford, of Fredericksburg, became addicted to the use of tobacco at an early period of her life, and the habit of smoking and chewing became so strong with her that she was unable to comfortably exist without its indulgence. For one hundred years this misguided woman continued the daily use of tobacco, and only gave it up at her death, which occurred when she was 118 years old. This sad case shows how long a bad habit, once acquired, will sometimes cling to a person.

—Shortly after the occupation of the city of Strasbourg by the German forces the project of replacing the magnificent library destroyed during the bombardment was entered upon. Books were sent to the library from all parts of Germany, and it now contains upward of 250,000 volumes, all collected by voluntary contributions.

—A Mr. Goodwin, residing in Long Island City, is said to have a remarkable pig family. Eighteen months since he raised a litter of two pigs. To-day one of them weighs about 300 pounds, and the latter only eight pounds. Another remarkable fact in connection with this pig family is that the latter eats as much as the large one; in fact, he eats two or three times as much as his own weight every day. The little pig seems healthy and sleek, and bears the same resemblance to the hog family as other pigs, except in size.

—The latest style of water-proof cloaks for ladies are of dark green, or heavy blue cloth, made with a long skirt looped and prettily draped, and two short capes with hood lined with silk and ornamented with large tassels.

—A new invention is an ear-ring made to fit over a diamond ear-ring and completely conceal it, so that a lady when travelling may wear her diamonds in her ear and yet have them completely hidden from sight.

—According to the late census, in New Hampshire, out of a total population of 318,300, there were 18,835 persons over the age of 70, or 5 per cent of the whole number. Of this aggregate, more than 7,000 were between the ages of 70 and 75; nearly 5,000 were over 75 and under 80; 109 were octogenarians, and 300 were between 90 and 99. Ten were 98 years old, 2 were 99, and 8 had passed the age of a century!

—A number of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers have been selected to proceed from the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, to Ephesus, for the purpose of superintending the excavations which are in progress under the direction of Mr. Wood, for the Trustees of the British Museum, to open up the Temple of Diana, a considerable portion of which has already been brought to light.

—A widow in Liverpool, Eng., has recovered $1,500 in damages from the owner of a mad dog, through whose bite her husband died.

MARRIED.

LAY—COSSITT—January 11, by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mr. Charles C. Lay and Miss Fanny M. Cossitt, daughter of F. D. Cossitt, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

AVIS—In Chicago, Jan. 12, of diphtheria, Eddy, only child of Minnie and Wm. Avis, aged 3 years and 4 months.

N. Y. city papers please copy.

BOGUE—Suddenly of heart disease, at No. 407 Clark-st., Mr. C. T. Bogue, aged 50 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 a. m.

MARTIN—In this city, January 11, 1872, Willie Martin, aged 4 days. January 14, 1872, Frances L. Martin, aged 35 years, beloved wife and child of Edward Martin.

Funeral to-day, Jan. 16, from No 113 Marshfield-av., at 11 o'clock a. m.

PIERCE—In this city, Thursday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, W. Irving Pierce, aged 25 years.

New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan papers please copy.

MUSIC STORE.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

I hereby beg to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have established myself as dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, at 980 WABASH-AV., corner Twenty-second-st., Central Hall Block, Chicago.

G. C. KNOPFEL.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company

OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

In the highest style of the art with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

INSURANCE.

ALL PARTIES

Holding claims against the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., can obtain them for 20 per cent. each at the office of [illegible] Thursday and Friday of this week.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1872.

COMMUNISM.

The Anti-Fire Ordinance Demonstration Last Evening.

Two Thousand Howling "Property-Owners" Visit the Board of Aldermen.

The Council Chamber Invaded and Business Suspended.

The Municipal Fathers Forced to Seek Shelter in the Cloak-Room.

Windows Smashed and a Policeman Wounded.

Hesing's Proposed "Compromise Fire Limits."

The "grand torch-light demonstration of property-owners on the North Side," who are opposed to the passage, by the Common Council, of an ordinance making the fire limits coextensive with the city boundaries, came off last evening. It was a noisy mob, and nothing else, being composed principally of the scum of the community,—men who spend most of their time in saloons and in idleness,—and half-grown boys, who created the essential "enthusiasm," by yelling without any justification. A large number of these fellows, many more than were expected, turned out to "see the thing through," and have some "fun." Of course, there were quite a number of respectable Germans and Irishmen among the crowd,—men who really do own lots, and are without doubt sincere in their belief that their property will be damaged by the passage of the proposed ordinance; but the majority of the "procession" was composed of men who never owned a foot of ground, and never will, if they do not spend less money for beer and whiskey.

ASSEMBLING OF THE MOB.

At 7 o'clock last evening there were about one hundred people assembled on the corner of Market and Illinois streets. About a quarter after 7 o'clock nine men carrying swinging lamps, attached to long poles, and three others, bearing transparencies, filed into Market street from Michigan, and upon reaching the corner of Illinois street, halted. The assembled crowd gazed on them, but the cold wind caused all to seek shelter in

ALDERMAN CASKEY'S GROCERY STORE,

near by. When the row was full, the learned statesmen jumped on the counter and addressed his constituents as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I are only got a few remarks to make to you in regard to what reason ye shall take this evening. I am the representative from the Nineteenth ward, and every member that will be in that procession will be my constituent and my fellow-citizen. Now the rule I takes—a rioter. Yat nevs. [Order, order.] I was say that is here must be disorder of no person who has assembled here to-night, but they must be intoxicated. Let them come to-night and express their sentiments, and if there is to be a meeting to the wishes of a majority of my constituents [a gentleman, all ye have to do is to assemble, ye have to do is to go and call. In the line there, with the gentlemen, and cause over there to parade quietly and peaceably, and I tell you that there are men enough in this crowd to be interested enough in regard to this ordinance that will have their self-respect and know how to behave. [Cheers.] Be interested,—that they shall proceed all in a quiet manner. Let every individual be quiet. [Cheers.] Just hold them back. There are some more coming.

"THEM FELLOWS"

The meeting adjourned at once, without the formality of an adjournment, and upon reaching the street "them fellows" were seen to be the same gentlemen that had been in the saloon. So, it appeared, had started for the Council Chamber as soon as the

CROWD HAD BEEN SUFFICIENTLY LIQUORED.

About fifty small boys started after them, crying, "come back, come back." The procession had, by this time, reached the corner of Market and Michigan streets; but the boys, by swift running, overtook them, and prevailed upon them to return to the starting point. After having halted once more on the corner, some one in the crowd yelled out,

"HERE THEY COME."

This remark was occasioned by the appearance away up Market street of several torch-lights, which could scarcely be seen. As the mob approached, the sounds of music could be heard, and in ten minutes more the head of the column reached the rendezvous. They did not halt, but proceeded on to Kinzie street, where the twelve men had taken a stand, opened rank, and fell in up to town and embraced the loafers and outcasts of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, numbering

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND.

They were accompanied by a crowd, among whom were many citizens, who lined the walks on either side of the street, the "procession" marching in the centre of the street, two, four, six, and eight abreast. They were preceded by a short-winded band of music, the musicians being unable to play a tune of more than five minutes' duration. After they opened a new air dreadful struck up the "rogue's march," and when he became exhausted, the mob filled the air with yells, and sang songs as inharmonious as

THE BIG MOB

marched through the opened ranks of the little mob, and change sides of Kinzie street. There were probably two or three hundred persons assembled on the corner to witness the "demonstration," but they did not express their appreciation in cheers or applause; the members of the procession monopolized the noise, and yelled as if their lives depended upon making the most noise as possible. The leaders, Charles Spori and Henry Schmalz, who were mounted on horses, led the mob up Kinzie street to the river, thence up Michigan, thence south to the entrance to the La Salle street tunnel, where a halt was ordered. "Form in column of six," was the command; but as there was no organization, the order was not obeyed, the crowd marching just as they saw fit.

This was about the most available place to see the whole mob, and our reporter took a position on the north side of the tunnel, where he endeavored to see if there were really any respectable people in the throng. He failed to find over a hundred who he knew to be men of respectability, the remainder being of the class alluded to above. There were four women in the procession, and they evidently wished they were any place else, for they were pushed about and jostled as if they were men.

TRANSPARENCIES.

The mob, as stated, marched through the tunnel in a promiscuous way. Following the equestrians came the bands, and then the first transparency, carried by a German, and reading as follows:

"We are limits after this calamite."

"Hay, I weave a home for the laborer."

On another transparency were a Masonic square and compass, beneath which were crossed battle-axes; a scaffold from which was hanging a man, the explanation being in these words:

"The future of those who vote for the fire limits ordinance."

The largest transparency in the line contained the following sentences on its sides:

"The relief, temperance, and fire-limits swindle must be cut down."

"The voice of the people."

"Don't vote any more for the poor man's oppressor."

"Harmony of all nations."

One fellow carried a banner composed of shavings, on which was painted:

"No shaving the poor."

There was one wagon in the line, in which were two Germans. They were the German flag was carried by some one on foot.

In addition to the transparencies, there were dozens of circulars, distributed at irregular distances in the line.

This mob of two or three thousand persons, the ranks having been augmented by a representation from the Twentieth Ward after reaching the tunnel, marched through the "great born," yelling and singing with all their might.

As they emerged from the tunnel on the South Side, they were met by

A DELEGATION OF SOUTH SIDE ROOSTS,

who were greeted with cheers. The band struck up a lively air, the North Side "property-owners" hailed the new mob with delight, and the peaceable citizens who happened to be passing along Lake and Randolph streets stopped and looked on. If it was the intention of the crowd to "tear out" the City Hall. This was asked in a quiet way, but was overheard by two or three of the mob, who asserted they would "tear the City hall out of it," if the Council did not give them "their rights."

Down Lasalle street to Adams, the disorganized and yelling crowd proceeded, and, turning into the latter thoroughfare, a halt was ordered. The band, however, continued on, and counter-marching, the mob followed. Cheers and yells rent the air, and the heads of numerous people in the Council Chamber appeared at the windows. The owner of one of the heads, doubtless, thus raised his hand and stanid d approvingly. Tae crowd cheered again, and would have continued to do so, had not

"BISMARCH" BEING

made his appearance on the sidewalk. He called the Hesing mob to order, and, by his eloquence and appearance, and after assisting the mob on to the sidewalk, told the men to take the banners up into the Council Chamber. Both were carried in, and at first, thinking Hesing intended making a speech, but observing that he was not doing so, the crowd left. Speaking to the police, he said he could not issue any pressing calls, and, therefore, addressed the crowd. There was so much disorder and confusion that his entire speech could not be written. It was a very brief address, however, and pointed. He said that the mob had no right to get it in full. He said he had assurance from the Aldermen that their wishes would be gratified, and that they would stand to that even if they did what was right and just. "Go home," he said, "and tell your wives and little children they shall have a home again to live in, and that which they have earned by the sweat of their brow, hard-earned money. Be quiet and peaceable, and satisfied with what you have done. The legislature to-day and the city, and I know that your wishes will be gratified, that no such law will ever pass the City Council."

[Cheers.]

FREE SPEECH SQUELSORED.

Mr. Hesing then attempted to address the crowd, when Bismarck not having learned his place, whose Bismarck a disparaging remark about temperance. This was an unpleasant subject to the crowd, or else they misunderstood him, for they yelled, and the man retired, saying,

"I guess you don't want to hear anything about this now."

Had the mob heeded the advice of Mr. Hesing there would have been no disturbance.

SCENES IN AND AROUND THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

There is not, fortunately, to-day in all the world in history like the apostasie exhibited within the Council Chamber. It was one of the rare tastes of Communism that has been thus far vouchsafed to the American people. It reminded the spectator vividly of the invasion of legislative halls by the French *Canaille* during the bloody periods of the French Revolution, or of some of the scenes which occurred during the No-Popery riots a hundred years ago in Great Britain.

The Aldermen became evidently demoralized and distracted as the external noises increased. The hall was filled with a crowd that became compact even to the point of suffocation as it was fed by the ins ing throng which continually pressed toward the outer threshold. Through the glass the gleaming of a few transparencies could be seen from the reporters' tables, and a little beyond, the heads of a few of the multitudes, surging to and fro and apparently in the greatest excitement. Within the chamber the roar of 1500 trying to gain admission seemed blended with the shouting of those in the street, making a combination of sounds compared with which the Inarticulate din of pandemonium were but a whispering zephyr.

THE COMMITTEE GO OUT.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and Aldermen McGrath and Bailey, who had been appointed a Committee for that purpose, went to the door to find out formally what the crowd wanted. But their visit was attended with very little satisfaction. No spokesman was to be found, and the committee would only stand and look on. Then the yelling crowd about the entrance, who were endeavoring to secure the admission of their transparencies. The lobby within mounted their seats, in order to get a better view of what was going on. Some of this constituency were friends of the anti-fire delegation, and some of them had come simply to see the show or to assert principles. The Council finally gave up the idea of attempting to do any business, and stared in half-astonishment, half-delight, at the scene, which was the centre of confusion.

The Committee seemed to object to hearing the transparencies with their odd-sized mottoes within the chamber. Not being able to make themselves heard, they went through a species of pantomime, showing that which could not be heard inside the mob, and seeming to ask permission to make their fortunes on an appropriate stage.

A COMPROMISE

was at length effected. It was decided to admit the national colors of Germany and the United States. But the color-bearers could not make their way through the crowd unassisted, being packed tighter than herrings in a box. The Committee, mounted on chairs inside, assisted by a few other strong men, pulled the staves having the colors, to the end of each of which was attached a Teuton still alive and very dirty. The appearance of the colors was received with loud applause from the lobby, and hisses from within the bar, the disapprobation being met by the flags, but of their riotous accompaniments.

THE COUNCIL PROCEEDED.

It is impossible to describe the scene which followed. Everybody in the room was talking. All of the Aldermen were out of their seats, and gathered in little knots discussing the situation and gesticulating violently. The lobby was in a fearful ferment. The Chairman endeavored to preserve order with such success as might have been expected at the time. His voice could simply be seen to move, his words being inaudible,—at last he was understood to say that not being able to keep order, and the further transaction of business being impossible, the Council was prorogued.

STILL THEY COME.

The few members who had kept their seats, rendered by the reporters, now gave their undivided attention to the proceedings in the street. Transparency after transparency pushed its way into the room, and with it surged in a new crowd, yelling, frisking persons, who were in the habit of stating what is known in our political history as the "right of petition." There seemed to be no order and no spokesman. The throng rushed in, and distributed itself to all parts of the room, wherever any space presented itself unoccupied. There was very boisterous, some of them infuriated, and the safety of no one seemed assured. Those of the Aldermen who remained

ATTEMPTED TO REASON WITH THE INTRUDERS.

The whole field of discussion opened by the fire ordinance was covered again and again in the most vociferous manner.

To add to the uncomfortable feeling, the cry was raised that the building was in danger! Any more entered the hall. Some pretended that the floor was already yielding. But the passages were still full, and egress was impossible. The timorous could do no better than to bear the ills they had, rather than fly to others which they knew not of. They kept their places, and many a pale face among the crowd, not pale with the mere excitement of the occasion, but with fear.

THE LEADERS OF THE MOB.

Prominent among the crowd were Mr. Conlan, the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*. Both had made speeches on the outside, and were anxious to distinguish themselves in the Council in any way within their power. If these gentlemen agreed the fire ordinance over once, they did it fifty times. Mr. Hesing could not say anything in favor of it in his proceedings. He supported the action of the crowd by the example of the female suffragists, who lately crowded the aisles of the Senate Chamber, asking redress of their fancied wrongs.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

The crowd were mildly argued with in regard to this matter by several gentlemen, in the lobby. But they claimed that they wanted nothing but "homes for their families." If they could get the rights of the poor man, they would be satisfied. They do not intend to be forced into more expensive cases and unclean breath and language into the already desecrated chamber. No warm waxed floors, and no defenceless women in the rafflans on forcing an entry, that all efforts on the part of eight or ten policemen and Sergeant Lull, landed, indeed, in themselves, but hopelessly feeble in proportion to the overwhelming force against them, that the President was forced to the conclusion that a further attempt to proceed with business for the evening was absolutely absurd. Rising to his full, unerring, he brought down his gavel with three or four sharp raps, scarcely audible in the uproar, and said, as nearly as could be heard by the reporters below him, that the Gentlemen of the Council such an emergency as the present I have never yet been called upon to meet. It is plain that no further business can be done this evening. I believe that I shall not exceed my authority in declaring this Council now adjourned. The Council is adjourned."

And the Council adjourned.

Illinois College.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, }
JACKSONVILLE, ILL., JAN. 12. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An item appeared in your columns a few days since, of which the following is a copy:

The latest project is to unite Jacksonville College with a host, the bonus being a Professorship in Knox for the President of Jacksonville institution.

I ask permission to say, through your papet, that, of the origin of this paragraph, I, and my associates in the management of the affairs of Jacksonville College, are quite ignorant. Its appearance in THE TRIBUNE and other papers of the State could not have excited greater surprise anywhere than here. Of any such project we are quite ignorant; and, if anybody is entertaining it, he is in the condition of the celebrated gentleman who proceeded to "reckon without his host."

Illinois College has an ample field for its operations. Its number of students in attendance last year was 130. The value of the property of the College is estimated in the last catalogue at $250,000, which has since been considerably increased. The numbers in attendance this year are at least equally encouraging, and we have received very important accessions since the holidays. It is quite premature to discuss the question what Galesburg who may think it would be a good operation to transfer this capital and these students to "Knox," but I am inclined to see anything which tends to encourage the hope that such a project is likely to be successful. As to the "bonus" to the President of the Jacksonville institution" is not precisely in that condition in which "a Professorship in Knox" would be a "bonus" to him. He would, therefore, advise these gentlemen to be guided by any hopes on the latest projects" to get up something more promising.

JOSEPH MEDILL, President of Illinois College.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Seven Reasons for the Continuance of the Normal School.

Resolutions Requesting the Admission of Building Material Free of Duty.

Commissioner Jones on Our Present Jury System.

Adoption of Stringent Rules Governing the Purchase of County Supplies.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office, President Julius White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Fahlman, Roche, Skelly, Stearns.

JURY FEES.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Superior Court, stating that he could not give the figures received by the county for jury fees. It was placed on file.

THE CHICAGO LYCEUM.

A petition from the Chicago Lyceum, asking permission to occupy the Criminal Court room on the Wednesday evening of each week, was received and the prayer granted, providing the petitioners pay for them.

SALARIES AT COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

A communication from Dr. Miller was received setting forth the salaries at the Insane Asylum. The report showed a wonderful improvement in salaries theoretically. The dining-room girls' salary fell to $16 a month, and the cooks' at the Poor House from $20 to $12 per month, while the teacher's pay was raised from $35 to $50.

Superintendent Miller said the salaries were based upon the pay roll at the State Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. The present pay roll was a saving of about $1,700 a year on the old one.

The report was adopted, and the salaries as recommended adopted.

A similar communication was received from Dr. Miller, with proposed salaries for employes at the County Hospital. The pay roll embraced two additional employes, and was an increase of $19 per month over the old one.

Dr. Miller said the proposition included a measure which, he thought, would be for the good of the service, but which he, in his position as a watchman, should be had. A one-armed man would do well enough, and the Board could get that kind of man for $20 a month.

The report was amended by substituting a watchman at $20 a month for a boy at $16.

A CARD FROM THE COUNTY.

A communication from the County Clerk was received, asking for a safe and letter press. It was referred to the Building Committee.

CHANGE TICKETS.

A communication was received from John Dreden, County Agent, requesting an order that all persons holding tickets exchange them for new ones.

Referred to the Superintendent of Public Charities.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred the resolutions of the City Board of Education referring to the Cook County Normal School, and the report of the County Board of Education on the same subject, reported as follows:

First. That they deem a well-conducted normal school system as necessary to a proper system of public schools.

Second. That the Cook County Normal School is in the infancy of its existence, and has not been up to this time they believe the experiment justifies the hope of its ultimate success. That it will be a success.

Third. That the question of the location of the school or any question of building is a thing of the past, and that the Board, as at present constituted, has no power to act in relation to the same, and that the property appertaining is to be considered by this Board.

Fourth. That they can see no plan by which the city of Chicago can be relieved of its proportion of the support of said school.

Fifth. That from all they can learn from oral testimony, the deeds not being found, the grant of the land for the school was coupled with the condition of the maintenance of the Normal school on said lands, and that the grant, if disregarded, is thereby made void, and the lands, to maintain such school, or to sell the lands, and, probably, the building thereon, a sacrifice the county should not consent to, and that it is questionable that the discontinuance of said school may be beneficial to the county.

Sixth. By reference to the laws on the subject of Normal Schools, they find that the management of such schools is entirely in the County Board of Education.

Seventh. The Board of Education finding that an appropriation of $6,000 will be necessary to run the institution to July 1, 1872, which this committee believe to be sufficient, and the recommendation of the proprietion be made, and that all salaries be paid monthly.

The report was adopted.

BILLS.

The Committee on House and Paupers, to whom were referred sundry bills, reported the same back recommending their payment. They were allowed.

The Committee on the County Hospital, to whom were referred the bills of the Gas Company, recommended their payment. They were paid.

The same committee reported in favor of the petition of Jeffries for services at the hospital for the past month. It was paid.

The committee reported against the payment of the claim of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. Adopted.

BAILIFFS.

A communication from the Sheriff setting forth the duties and pay allowed to bailiffs, (who are not allowed to do Deputy Sheriff's work, except in Jacksonville,) E. Bradley, Galpin, and Hanchett, was received.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims recommended the payment of the claims, less $10 to Mr. Bradley, who had received that amount in fees. Adopted.

GOODS FOR MATERIAL FREE OF DUTY.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the great fire in the city of Chicago, large amounts of building material will have to be used and imported from other States for the reconstruction of their homes and business houses, and which will necessarily, in many cases, have to be of foreign manufacture, upon which there is a large import duty, which will bear heavily upon our citizens, and which we ask the Congress of the United States in its magnanimity relieved the city of Chicago in the hour of its great misfortune; and

Resolved, That we earnestly concur with our fellow-citizens in the request made to the Hon. Elihu Washburne, the rival of Levy as a cornet soloist (excelling even the latter in the opinion of many), and Mrs. H. M. Smith, one of the most melodious soprance in the country. These first-rate artists are to be assisted by Miss Kate Chapman, contralto, and Miss A. R. Clark, contralto, making a complete vocal quartette. The programme of last evening was the first of the series announced, besides the interesting organ overture, and, with the encores, which were numerous, afforded an unusually long list of pieces. The next will consist of music. As all of this was easily within the comprehension of all hearers, a high state of refined taste was manifested, and was highly enjoyed by the audience. The other of the two entertainments referred to will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church on Friday evening.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The new firm of Arlington, Cotton & Kemble made a decided success in opening the West Side Opera House, last night. The attendance was good. The programme embraces some new and very pleasing features, and it is the best they have yet given. The singing is fine, the witticisms fresh and good, and the entire entertainment is of a high order of minstrelsy.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

are having things their own way on the South Side, and are drawing large and fashionable audiences. Their programme is a good one, embracing specialties by Manning, Schoolcraft, Rice, Murphy, Ricardo, Stevie Rogers, and others, and gives unbounded merriment and satisfaction.

A despatch to Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg, who has been very ill in this city with rheumatic fever for three weeks past, announces the death of her father, Mrs. George Wood, of New York. Mrs. Wood died yesterday morning.

Very few persons with the history of the American stage will recollect Eliza Logan, who, at the time of her marriage to Colonel Wood, some fifteen years ago, was one of the most distinguished actresses which our stage had produced. She was successful both in tragedy and comedy, and eminent critics have pronounced her *Juliet*, in Shakspeare's great play, as unequaled. The daughter of a brilliant actor and playwright, she developed unusual talents for the stage, and for some years was greatly and deservedly popular. She has lived a retired and happy life since her marriage, but for two or three years has been greatly annoyed from serious complaints, which were, doubtless, aggravated by the recent insanity of one sister and the serious illness of another.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, Jan. 15.

CITY PROPERTY.

Julian st, e of Wentworth av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $475.

Rebecca st, e of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $475.

Lots 79 and 80, in Haygood's Lots 1 and 2, in Block 9 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

The church property situated on the new corner of Washington and Green sts, dated Nov. 8, 1871; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 37, in Block 35, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 27, 1871; consideration, $650.

Lot 19, in Block 2 of Sec 34, 39, 13 (16 acres), dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Clybourn av, between High and Perry sts, s w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $600.

Norton st, between Gurley and Polk sts, s w f, 24 ft to alley, with building, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,375.

Morgan st, 45 ft s of Madison st, w f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 28, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lots at, near Fisk, s f, 24x71 ft, dated Jan 1; consideration, $800.

Harrison st, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $2,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 29 and 30, in Reynolds's Lots 24, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 9, 1871; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 24, of Hulbert's Addition to Lots 35, 38, 14, dated Dec 1, 1871; consideration, $25,000.

Lots 21 and 22, in Rose's of w ½ w ¼ of Sec 34, 38, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,200.

A meeting of the Board of Regents of the New York State University was held in the State Library, Albany, Thursday. During the session it was stated that the Hon. Reuben Fine, who was confined to his house by serious illness, and, therefore, unable to attend the meeting. The suggestion came from all the members present that they would take a recess and call in a body upon the invalid associate. Thereupon the board proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. Corning, and each member cordially tendered his sympathy. Mr. Corning has held the position of Regent longer than any member of the board now living, having been elected Feb. 5, 1833. He holds the position of Vice Chancellor.

ALDERMANIC CORRUPTION.

Arraignment of Herman O. Glade, of the Thirteenth Ward.

He is Charged with Accepting a Bribe of $150 for His Vote.

The Whole of Yesterday Occupied in Preliminary Sparring.

The Hearing of Testimony to Commence this Morning.

Yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, Judge Lambert Tree of the Circuit Court, presiding, a petit jury being presented, the Prosecuting Attorney, Charles H. Reed, Esq., called on the case of Alderman Hermann O. Glade, indicted for bribery, the charge being that he received from D. M. Reinhart $150 in a check upon the Prairie Savings Bank, which was cashed upon presentation, as a bribe to induce him to vote for an ordinance, which the Common Council was compelled to pass, for the removal of the hay stand from Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets.

There appeared, to assist the State's Attorney, Sidney Smith, Esq. For the accused E. F. Runyan, Robert Hervey, John Van Arman, Elias Anthony, and Emory A. Storrs, Esquires.

When the case was called, the principal witness was absent. An attachment was sent for him, and after a considerable delay he was brought in.

A LEGAL DELAY.

There was then a further delay in making affidavit to support a challenge to the array of the Grand Jury, of the December term, which found the indictment, which challenge it was intended to present.

Mr. Smith, for the people, desired it to be understood that the prosecution could not waive its objection that the challenge was too late.

Mr. Runyon called attention to the fact that when bail was given in each of these cases there was no formal arraignment, but that the plea of not guilty was entered with the understanding that all rights of the accused parties to move to quash were reserved.

There was then had a desultory argument, the point being whether, after the filing of the indictment, it having been presented in court by a body summoned, empaneled and sworn as a Grand Jury a challenge could be heard. Mr. Hervey contended that this was the proper time to make this motion, the right to move having been reserved, for the reason that it was incompetent for a party to challenge the array in cause wherein he could have no interest, basing such upon the fact that as the party could not in law, and should not in fact, have knowledge of the secret proceedings of the jury, it is impossible to ascertain that he had any interest in its proceedings until a "true bill" was returned.

On the other hand it was represented to be a case likened unto a motion to quash after conviction, and before sentence.

It was reported by the Clerk that a plea of "not guilty" was recorded, but that it was received subject to the right to move to quash.

The Court decided that it would hear the motion.

GLADE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The affidavit of Hermann O. Glade, the defendant, was then read. Only that it is more full, it raised the question presented at each term since the Criminal Court has been in force, that the Criminal Court is but a continuation of the Recorder's Court with varied jurisdiction, but subject to the same rules and the same proceedings that Court. It substantially stated, that he was indicted at the December term, 1871, by the Grand Jury, and the submits his motion to challenge:

1. That the Criminal Court is but a continuation, by operation of law, of the previous Recorder's Court of Chicago, with its territorial jurisdiction bounded by the city limits, enlarged to the boundaries of the county, and its criminal jurisdiction enlarged to embrace all treason and felony, and its civil jurisdiction taken away, excepting as to causes pending when the Constitution took effect.

2. That the Recorder's Court was created by legislative act of 1857, by which there are qualifications prescribed for jurors, grand and petit, and that no amendment of the Constitution or constitutional provision continued the Court, only by an altered name; the Constitution was silent upon the subject, and the Criminal Recorder's Court remained as the rule to govern the selection of jurors, grand and petit; that in this respect the Criminal Court for some of the years these requirements of the law were complied with.

3. The Common Council did not select the names of 500 qualified persons, from which list the jury should be drafted.

4. The Council did not transmit such names to the Clerk.

5. The Clerk did not keep a record of the same in a book.

6. The Clerk did not deposit these names in a box, did not call to his assistance the Judge presiding at the term, and draw from the box, and did not draw from the box the names of jurors, and did not give notice of the intention so to draw.

7. That the Clerk did not issue his writ for venire to summon twenty-three persons for a Grand Jury was void.

8. That the only valid venire the Sheriff was to summon good and lawful men of the county, whereas it should have commanded the summoning of the jurors from the residents of the city.

9. That the venire was not served and returned according to law, and not in obedience to the command thereof, for there was not a service of the copies of the panel five days before the commencement of the December term of the Court.

10. That the Sheriff summoned George H. Ward and C. Cookson, non-residents of the city of Chicago.

The question was then raised as to the order of proceeding. The counsel for defendant contended for a plea of demurrer in writing. The prosecution claimed that written pleas were not required.

The Court ruled that it could hear argument in support of the motion.

It was admitted that the facts stated in the affidavit as to the residences of some of the jury were true.

ARGUMENTS.

The argument in support of the challenge was opened by Mr. Robert Hervey, who said that the Recorder's Court was constituted by an act passed by the Legislature in 1839, and was made coextensive with the city limits, and had original and civil jurisdiction. It could not try cases of treason or murder, nor could it try civil cases in which the amount in dispute exceeded $1,000. Subsequently its civil jurisdiction was enlarged, and made equal to that of the Circuit Court, but its criminal jurisdiction remained as at first. It was a City Court, having no jurisdiction outside of the city limits. It was idle to talk about sending outside of the limits of Chicago, and to as not contended by the other side that the machinery of the Court, as prescribed by law, was proper for the selection of the grand and petit jurors for the December term of the Criminal Court. What was the position of this Court, under the provisions of the new Constitution adopted in 1870? No provision had been made by law altering the machinery of this Court. He quoted from the Supreme Court in the Hickey *habeas corpus* case, to show that the original statutes, relating to the manner of selecting juries, were in force. There would have been as much legality in summoning a jury from the State of Indiana as to issue a venire for assembling a jury outside the city of Chicago. If it should appear that the Clerk took one of more persons of the Grand Jury were disqualified to act, or that they were not summoned in the manner provided by law, then it must follow that all the acts of that jury were illegal.

The Court said that his impression as to the motion was such as to render it unnecessary to hear from the counsel for the people, but if there were any other or the counsel for the defendant had anything to say, he would hear them.

Mr. Storrs announced that it was designed to enter a motion for a plea of abatement. He understood that the plea of "not guilty" was withdrawn.

The Court so understood it; otherwise the motion would not be in order.

Mr. Smith said that was only withdrawn in order to move to quash the indictment.

The Court understood that such was the argument.

Mr. Storrs claimed the right to withdraw the plea without qualification, or without announcing the purpose for which it was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith disputed any such right.

Mr. Anthony argued against the claim of the counsel for the defendant that the challenge to the array was equivalent to a motion to quash the indictment. The Court must pass upon the original panel, and upon the indictment. If the Court sustained the challenge, the finding did not technically affect the indictment. The law provided for proceeding in such a contingency. The small letters are the initials of "rain," "snow," "most atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Until preceding.	20 ▼	29.66	S W., L.	To 2 p. m.
7:50 a. m.	28	29.66	S W., L.	Cloudy.
2:50 p. m.	32	29.05	W., L.	
7:50 p. m.	28	29.13	N W., g.	Snow.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An End to the Judicial Functions of the Board of Trade.

No More Judgments to be Rendered on the Decrees of Its Committees.

Decision of Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court.

During thirteen years of its existence, the Board of Trade of Chicago has exercised judicial functions. Its power in this behalf has been several times before the Courts, and judgments have been recorded upon the decrees of its committees of arbitration and appeals, resulting in the establishing of liens upon realty, and the payment of these quasi judgments under fear of expulsion. At length the question has been broadly raised, and as broadly decided, in the Circuit Court, as to whether, under the present Constitution at least, the Legislature can grant judicial power to a private corporation; and, if it can, whether the legislative body can declare that the decision of a Court of limited jurisdiction shall be binding upon a constitutionally authorized body.

The question arose in the case of John Wilkes against Wight, Deaton & Co., and was decided by Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court, as follows:

This was a motion by defendant to quash an execution issued upon an award of the Committee of Arbitration of the Board of Trade of this city, which had been filed in Court, and upon which judgment had been obtained, and upon which the motion was urged were shown by affidavits.

The first point made was that there was no such submission by the parties as is required by the act of incorporation and rules of the Board.

The act and rules require that the party shall notify the Secretary of the Board that the services of the Committee of Arbitration will be required on a day and at a place certain, to decide the controversy; also that a bond shall be executed by the parties conditioned to abide by and fulfill the award that shall be rendered in the case, though the notice was regularly given, yet no bond of submission was executed. It was argued in behalf of plaintiff that the parties had waived this informality by entering into the arbitrial without such bond. The Court held otherwise; for the reason as our Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that the submission to arbitration of General Arbitration act of 1841 (which act requires the submission to be under seal of the parties) must be executed strictly in accordance with the act, in order to give the Court jurisdiction to enter judgment upon the award and the parties must in like manner observe the requirements of the act of incorporation of a Board of Trade (which is merely a private law) and the rules of the Board, or they cannot be strictly complied with. Especially as that act gives to the award the force and effect of a judgment of this Court, whereas the General Arbitration law of 1845 gives to an award only effect of a verdict only.

The second point made was upon the composition of the Committee of Arbitration in this case. The charter and rules of the Board provide for the selection of a Committee of Arbitration, and a Committee of Appeals, each to consist of seven members of the association, and five of the members of each committee to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a majority of such a quorum may render a decision. It is true the rule provides that in case a quorum of either of these Committees shall not be present any vacancies may be filled by other members of the association, such as the parties to the controversy may select, or the parties if they shall so choose may *pro hac vice* select an entire new Committee in this matter.

In the present case there were four members of the regular Committee present, and the quorum had been made up by the parties to another suit by the selection of a member of the Committee of Appeals outside of the committee. The Committee, thus constituted, continued to sit on the trial of this case. The defendant objected to the action of the arbitrators were members of the Standing Committee. The plaintiff to the defendants to proceed, and that the defendants were members of the Association, and had been for years, and therefore knew, or might have known, who the members of the Committee were, that they had always been elected from the list of names of the officers of the Board, and, that as they went into the trial all objection to the Committee must be considered as waived. The Court held that going into the trial in ignorance of the fact that there were members of the Board on the Committee was no waiver of this objection; that the defendants could not be considered to have waived it when they were ignorant; that the vacancy could be supplied only by the consent of the parties, and that before there should be a consent there must have been a distinct recognition of the existence of the vacancy, and then a distinct meeting of the minds of the parties in the effect of a person to fill it.

A third point was made that there was no notice of the filing of the award in the Circuit Court, or of any intention to file it, was given to the defendants. Neither the act of 1841 nor the rules of the Board require that any such notice should be given, and the Court was of opinion that the award and proceedings of the Committee of Arbitration was valid in law and no notice could be required.

The fourth point made provides that upon the filing of the award rendered by the Committee of Arbitration, together with a submission, such award shall be entered of record as a judgment of this Court, and execution shall be issued thereon, and an entry made thereof upon the judgment docket. It is therefore, the opinion of the Court considered merged in the mere matter of motion to the authority of said Committee of Arbitration to render such award in any case.

The Court proceeded to consider the point of objection upon the ground of the constitutionality of those provisions of the act of incorporation and rules of the Board of Trade providing the Committees of Arbitrations and appeals.

The Court held that the different sections of the act and rules relating to the Board of Trade became to the conclusion that here was an attempt to establish a tribunal invested with the usual powers of courts of justice, compulsory process to enforce the attendance of witnesses, the administering of oaths, with jurisdiction to decide questions of fact and of law, and to render judgments and decrees in matters of controversy of a mercantile or financial character, such as should be submitted to them, otherwise by the consent of the parties. And no person not members; that these rules contain provisions for a review of the decision rendered by the Committee of Arbitration by the Committee of Appeals, the decisions of this latter Committee being based upon the record evidence alone, certified to them by the Committee of Arbitrations. In the opinion of the Court this was a clear and direct attempt to vest judicial power in direct violation of the provisions of Article 6 of the Constitution of this State. The Constitution of the United States provides that the judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace, and in such inferior courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns." The Court referred to the case of Dillon against the Mayor of Rockford (14 Ills. 320), where the question presented to the Supreme Court was whether the charter of Rockford, which gave to the Mayor jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, was constitutional, and the Court, in giving construction to the provisions of the Constitution, declared that them in force, and which is substantially the same with our present Constitution, held that the provision of the charter of Rockford was void as unconstitutionality. In this provision of the charter of the Board of Trade, which is a private law, the Court is clearly of opinion that it is unconstitutionality. In this provision of the charter of the Board of Trade, which is a private law, the Court is clearly of opinion that it is unconstitutionality. And, therefore, the motion must be sustained, was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, shall have the force and effect of a judgment of this Court, and execution shall be issued thereon, and an entry made thereof upon the judgment docket. Neither the act of incorporation nor the rules of the Board require that any such notice should be given, and the Court was of opinion that the award and proceedings of the Committee of Arbitration was valid in law and no notice could be required.

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The Court held that the different sections of the act and rules relating to the Board of Trade became to the conclusion that here was an attempt to establish a tribunal invested with the usual powers of courts of justice, compulsory process to enforce the attendance of witnesses, the administering of oaths, with jurisdiction to decide questions of fact and of law, and to render judgments and decrees in matters of contro

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...NOTICES.

...SILK SALE. ...ys for Cash.

...rth of Silks ...sold at ...ALE & CO.'S, ...Retail Store, ...Madison-st., ...reductions, ...ting of ...Poult de Soie, ...great variety, ...Striped Silks, ...& Col'd Stripes, ...nnett's, Bellon's, ...leading makes, ...ock combining ...EAUTY, STYLE, ...ELLENCE, ...d at prices not ...go for ten years. ...ALE & CO., ...Madison-st.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1872.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

The announcement that the Governor has signed the Temperance Bill, which recently passed both Houses of the Legislature by a very decisive vote, will be received with satisfaction, not only by all good citizens in general, but also by the temperance agitators themselves, who have agitated so long to no purpose. The legislation on this bill has corrected the radical error which has always been committed by the temperance reformers, and, indeed, enters into almost every variety of reform agitation, viz.: that in pursuing an abstract idea, which may be right in itself, no account is made that other men have different notions of what constitutes right. For once, at least, common sense has entered into legislative reform measures, and some knowledge of human nature and the workings of men's minds has been displayed, both in the framing and enactment of the bill, so that it now stands in practical relations to that all men regard as an inherent right, and its operation, when it becomes a law, will be strictly in accordance with the operations of that right. It is thoroughly in accord with democratic principles, and in sympathy with that intuitive feeling in every man's breast that he has the right to be master of himself and his own actions. It acknowledges that A has the right to sell liquor and that B has the right to drink it, but holds them responsible for the use of that right, and estops both A and B from the abuse of it. The temperance enthusiasts hitherto have said: "You shall neither drink nor sell whiskey;" and in saying this have immediately encountered an insurmountable difficulty in the shape of the inherent conviction in the minds of most men, that they have just as much abstract right to drink whiskey as the temperance man has to drink water. It allows the use, but it forbids the abuse, and gives the damages to the parties who are damaged. It does away with the expensive and obnoxious machinery of the Maine law,—the constabulary, special police, spies, and detectives, who were necessary to, but had no interest in, its enforcement further than earning their salaries, and were ready to waive that interest at any time for a pecuniary consideration,—and brings an interested prosecutor into Court in the person of the wife or other party who is damaged by the saloon-keeper, the guardian who sees his minor charge going to destruction, and the widow who has lost her protector by reason of the keeper of the dram-shop and his abuse of his right. It thus becomes self-enforcing, unencumbered by costly and inefficient machinery, and warranted to work when applied. If it does not work, it is simply because the only ones who are interested in its enforcement do not wish it to work. Besides this peculiarity of self-enforcement, it will enlist the assistance of a very considerable class of saloon-keepers themselves in carrying out its provisions. The more respectable and decent class will be in favor of it, and thus its operation will affect the lower resorts, where all sorts of poisonous compounds are dealt, where the bagnio is almost always associated with them, and where thieves, harlots, and all classes of disreputable characters nightly associate. It will drive these characters away, and will prevent landlords from leasing their premises to such, and thus have the tendency to reduce the number of saloons. It should be remembered that the Illinois law is even more stringent than the Ohio law, upon which it is based, and that, under the operation of the latter law, conviction and punishment have never yet failed to follow the institution of a suit. We may, therefore, reasonably infer that its tendency in this city will be to reduce materially the number of saloons, now amounting to nearly 4,000, and that its benefits in country towns, where there are but one or two saloons, will be incalculable.

Another great advantage attaching to this bill is the fact that it is non-partisan in character. Politics did not enter into its consideration while under discussion, and cannot interfere to prevent its operation. Both political parties advocated its passage. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Reddick, a Democrat, and it passed that body by 40 to 4,—all the Democrats in the Senate but 4 voting for it. In the House, it passed by 109 to 48, and 26 out of 32 Democrats voted for it. Heretofore, whenever the Republican party has sought to enforce a prohibitory law, or vice versa, the temperance question has been made a political one, to the inevitable detriment of the party which has sought to enforce it; but at last we have a law which is non-political in character, and which it is the equal interest of all parties to carry out. Only one question can enter into its operation, and that is the grand question of humanity, upon which all men are agreed, without regard to party, sect, or condition. Considered in every possible light, we see nothing to interfere with the successful enforcement of the law. The only objection which has been made to it is on the ground that it is unconstitutional to make the resulting damages a lien on real estate in cases where the liquor-seller is not the owner of the ground. The constitutionality of this provision will doubtless be determined in due time. Meanwhile, real estate owners will be careful to whom they execute leases.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

The completion of the dam and locks at Henry, on the Illinois River, is an important point in the consideration of the probable results of the canal and river improvement. The expenditure of money for the improvement of the river was justified upon the assumption that to render the navigation of the river permanent at all seasons would so extend and increase the business of the canal that the latter would become proportionately more profitable. During several late years the water in the river between LaSalle and Peoria has been so low that the business of the canal practically ended at LaSalle. The canal generally opens in April, and the water below LaSalle often falls too low for boats as early as June. The dam at Henry, which is now complete, secures permanent navigation from Chicago to Peoria; thereby securing for the canal at all seasons continuous navigation to that point. This dam, with its locks, cost about $400,000, and this expenditure has practically extended the canal about ninety miles.

The work is spoken of by those who have examined it as equal to any structure of that character in the United States. The solidity of the dam and the magnitude of the locks are regarded as models of superior engineering and workmanship. The engineer in charge, Mr. Jonne, estimated the cost of the work at $400,000. It was completed at a cost within a few hundred dollars of that sum. The Commissioners are also entitled to no little credit for their share of the work. They have labored diligently and faithfully in the interest of the State; and the completion of the work in such a creditable manner, and without exceeding the estimate, is the best evidence of their fidelity.

It now remains to be seen what effect this work will have upon the revenues of the canal. It will now be open for business all the season from Peoria to Chicago, and while the river is navigable it will be open for business down to St. Louis. The revenues of the canal will be relieved of the expense of the pumping works at Chicago. Lake Michigan will continue to supply the canal except with all the water it needs, with a liberal extra supply to the river. If the business of the canal shall be increased as a result of this extension, then it would be good economy to continue the improvements as proposed, and avoid another dam, paying the cost from the surplus earnings of the canal. It has been demonstrated that the canal can be managed as economically and as wisely by Commissioners as if leased to private persons; and, should the business of the canal be increased as is anticipated as a result of this dam and locks, the State may, and speedily, too, find the whole work not only remunerative of the cost, but largely profitable. Before the meeting of the next Legislature, the effect upon the business of the canal will be tested by actual experience, and, with the results before them, the Legislature can act intelligently with regard to further expenditures.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

In the Committee of Retrenchment and Investigation, sitting at New York for the examination of the charges against the present management of the Custom House, Senator Howe undertook to explain his position, and, to some extent, that of Senator Stewart. It would appear from Mr. Howe's remarks that he considers it his duty as a Republican (his duty as a Senator being left out of the question for the present) to whitewash the Custom House and all concerned in it. At the same time, he, apparently, concedes to Messrs. Bayard and Casserly, the Democratic members of the committee, the prerogative of drumming up unfavorable testimony and cross-questioning the witnesses called in the Custom House interest. As for the remaining Republican members of the committee, Messrs. Buckingham and Pratt, Mr. Howe is content if they will remain tolerably quiet and vote steadily on "our side."

This expression—"our side"—is one used by Mr. Howe in the little speech referred to, in which he appealed for "fuller justice" to himself and others. Those others are a Mr. Wakeman, a former Surveyor of the Port, when that office was even what Leet would call a richer "plum" than the present, and one Bliss, known as "Decoy Bliss," the confidential man of Murphy and Chester; both of whom (Wakeman being a sharp lawyer) attend upon Mr. Howe, and not only prompt him with the questions to be propounded to witnesses, but often lead out witnesses by suggesting answers to the questions of the Committee. In addition to this force, the whitewashing portion of the Committee receives frequent hints and directions from Murphy himself, and from a Colonel Frank E. Howe, who now occupies an important berth in the Custom House.

Referring to the complaints which had been made concerning this plentiful interference in behalf of the Custom House Ring, while there was no counsel or organization of any sort on behalf of the investigation proper, Mr. Howe remarked:

> There is a complaint repeated this morning that I, and perhaps some of my colleagues, receive a great deal of assistance. For one I plead guilty. I have received a great deal of assistance. I have received assistance from a great many quarters since I came to the city of New York; not in one direction, but in a great variety of directions. I am very glad to get assistance from any quarter I can where it leads to the truth, and I do not put aside the efforts of any man who seems disposed to guide me. I think neither of my friends on the opposite side of the table will pretend to say they have not had assistance from just such quarters, made to them personally and by letter, on which they have acted.

Whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

> Senator Bayard. I should hardly say "assistance." When letters have come, in almost every case I have given the results to the Chairman, as I did this morning. I should like to state—
>
> Senator Howe. Free your mind, brother.
>
> Senator Bayard. My colleague and myself have had from the merchants of this city remarkably little information—so little that I have been at a loss to account for it, except in one way, and that is that they did not like to come forward lest they might be embarrassed in their dealings with the Custom House by the officials there. I fear that has been the chief cause of their being unable to help the Committee. We have had lamentably little aid of any kind. As to organized aid, we have not had it.

So it appears that, while the Custom House Ring is completely organized and represented at the so-called investigation, both outside and inside the Committee, the party representing what Senator Howe would call "the prosecution" is confined to two members of the Committee, and their witnesses to a few exceptionally bold men,—the great mass of witnesses who might testify being deterred either by fear of persecution by the Custom House officials, or by their own complicity in acts of bribery. At the same time, the most active member of the Committee, Senator Howe, recognizes and avows his duty in the matter to be to acquit the Custom House Administration upon all charges. Accordingly, he browbeats witnesses offering testimony damaging to his clients, closets himself with officials charged with grave offences, and addresses the Investigating Committee proper as "your side."

Now, we don't propose to waste upon Senator Howe any advice predicated upon the necessity of acting in a strictly non-partisan way in this investigation. He would, as a good caucus Republican, reject with contempt any such consideration. We may, however, remind him of a consideration or two which ought to influence him, as a strict partisan, to alter his course and aid in securing a fair and searching investigation of this General Order scandal, and all other charges now so freely laid at the door of the Republican Administration. For instance: The New York *World*, in a history of the General Order business, a few days ago, labored, with precisely the same sort of partisan zeal which Senator Howe manifests in the Committee, to father all the abuses connected with the Custom House upon the Republican party. We will not admit that it was successful; but it has certainly been proved that the particular abuse referred to has been chiefly developed under the present Federal Administration, while others, existing before General Grant became President (many of them by virtue of a combination with Tammany Democracy), have flourished in the New York Custom House in spite of the general desire of the Republican party for a better administration. So much that is damaging has already been established to the moral satisfaction of the public, that any Republican of Senator Howe's prominence who undertakes to represent the party in the attitude of defending or concealing the alleged abuses, thereby inflicts serious injury upon the party. On that account, as well as in the name of common fairness, we appeal to all the members of the Committee to dig out the facts regardless of consequences, and let the case before them stand out in its true colors. There should be no "our side" or "your side" to a case like this, but all should vie with each other in the effort to expose whatever mischief exists.

Our DesMoines correspondent intimates that a movement has been set on foot to present the name of Hon. James F. Wilson as a candidate for the Presidency in the next Republican National Convention.

Mr. Wilson's name has been favorably mentioned in several Eastern journals. His reputation is sufficiently well established to warrant his friends in bringing him forward for any office in the gift of the people. If the Republicans of Iowa should present his name to the National Convention, they would undoubtedly find the movement seconded in many other States, while at the same time no personal antagonism would be aroused against him on the part of the present Administration.

An "Inquirer" asks why the petition to Congress for the remission of duties on building materials in the burnt district does not include the whole of Chicago. The answer is, that the bill now pending in the Committee of Ways and Means is copied from the Portland Relief bill, and that bill embraced only the burnt district of the city of Portland. It is not probable that Congress will do more than follow the Portland precedent. If it were practicable to pass a bill to include the whole of Chicago, we should be very glad to see that amendment made.

We are not sure but that we have been anticipated in the remark, which we were proposing to apply to the late Mr. Fisk's case, that the way of the transgressor is hard. If so, we waive it, though the letters just made public, purporting to have been written by Fisk to his paramour, the woman Mansfield, afford a fresh illustration of the maxim, especially as applied to him who transgresses the laws of God and man against illicit love. She is one of those women "whose steps take hold on death." From the nature of the circumstances, a transgression of marital laws and an association with a wicked woman of Mansfield's class are much surer to bring retribution with it than some of the other immoral acts in which Fisk is understood to have been involved. In many of those he had accomplices, whose interest in concealment was equal to his own. In this, however, but one round of results was to be expected, viz.: a brief period of indulgence and a lavishing of wealth upon the false Delilah; then satiety or attempted reform; then more drafts upon his purse, with threats of publicity; then a rival, mortal enmity, and violent death.

If the Alabama claims had been settled by an appeal to the God of Battles, and if we had wished to spend from three hundred to a thousand millions of dollars to carry out our plan, we might have ruined England forever. The method of doing so has been discovered by Captain Silas Bent, of St. Louis, who explained it at length in a lecture delivered in that city on the 6th inst. The Gulf Stream plays a prominent part in the theory. It is admitted by nearly all scientific men that the mild climate of Europe, as compared with America, is due to this mighty current. To reduce the Old World to its normal temperature, therefore, the one thing needful is to turn this current from its shores. This, according to Captain Bent, is by no means impracticable. The Gulf Stream now flows from the Atlantic into the Gulf of Mexico, and, finding no outlet, is forced to the eastward between Cuba and Florida, and thence turns sharply to the northward. Its next curve is to the east again, and it is finally deflected toward the south, and washes the western coast of Europe. If we should buy the Isthmus of Panama, and, at the expense already named, cut a deep channel from ocean to ocean, the Gulf Stream would flow through it, and desert the Northern Atlantic forever. Its loss would have no effect (or, at least, Captain Bent says so) upon our climate, because, although near our coast, it nowhere touches it, and exerts no perceptible influence upon our stern and rock-bound shore. But, if it were withdrawn, England, and, in fact, all Northern Europe, would become a barren wilderness. France and Austria would have the climate of Canada. The results of the deed would be felt throughout the world for centuries to come. An easy arithmetical calculation shows that the loss to Europe would amount to "77,479,650,000,000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy, in the shape of heat, per day." The "work-shops of the world" would certainly be closed *instanter*. It is fortunate for the Old World that the amount of capital required will probably prevent any hard-hearted individual from cutting a channel through the Isthmus of Panama, and so Captain Bent's ingenious theory will never be reduced to practice. Meanwhile, the Hon. B. F. Butler can hold the dread possibility *in terrorem* over the head of his favorite enemy, and make Gloucester ring with applause by prophesying the unhappy destiny of the foe of American fisheries.

The furor which just now is attending the secession of the Rev. George Hepworth from the Unitarian denomination seems to us quite as unnecessary as it is ridiculous. The Unitarian clergymen in New York, in their last Sunday sermons, denounced him, claimed that he had never been more than half a Unitarian any way, and that two-thirds of the denomination were glad that he had gone. The sourness of these grapes is manifest when it is remembered that, prior to Mr. Hepworth's withdrawal, we heard of but little in connection with Unitarianism which did not have something Hepworthian about it, and that his services to the denomination have been held at the comfortable figure of $9,000 per annum. *Vice versa*, while Mr. Hepworth was in good Unitarian odor, he was the chosen vessel of Orthodox wrath; but, immediately upon the severance of his connection, the Orthodox clergy were profuse in their congratulations, and each one had his advice ready to proffer, which advice looked toward his (Hepworth's) alliance with his particular sect. Mr. Beecher must be excepted from this statement, as he advised Mr. Hepworth not to be in a hurry, but to act considerately, and, in fine, to do as he pleased; which advice Mr. Hepworth has followed by establishing a purely independent Church, called the Church of the Disciples, where he can preach whatever doctrine, or as many doctrines, as he pleases. As this will suit neither Unitarians nor Orthodox, it shows the folly of making such a great fuss over a little matter. Mr. Hepworth had, undoubtedly, the same right to quit dealing in one kind of doctrine and adopt another, as a merchant has to stop selling groceries and go into dry goods. Mr. Hepworth's secession is but a mere ripple in the great moving of the waters, and whatever action he may have taken will neither materially retard the progress of one form of faith, nor advance the progress of another. In the great movements of religious truth, the laity are on the same level as the clergy, and the influence of one man now counts for little.

In one of the brightest of his shorter stories, the Rev. E. E. Hale sketches with delicate humor the trials of a journalist whose especial duty it was to prepare each day, from the mass of confusing and contradictory despatches from South America, a clear and readable report. Great as the task of the reverend writer's hero must have been, it would sink into insignificance before an attempt to make an intelligible *resume* of the news from Mexico, the Mother of Revolutions. Each "battle" between half a dozen Generals and a few hundred men seems to be followed by a change of Administration, not only in the Provinces, but in the telegraph offices. If the Juarez party wins in any petty skirmish, the wires flash the news that the rebellion is crushed and the stability of the Central Government is assured; if the opposition party advances half a score of miles through an uninhabited plain, we are instantly informed that the Revolution is an accomplished fact, and the traitor Juarez is flying from the Capital in hot haste, to escape the righteous indignation of an outraged people. Mexico's brightest hour was also her darkest, when she was battling for her independence against apparently hopeless odds. Then, and then only, she was united. There was the inevitable Mexican treachery, of course; but the result of the contest proved that, for once, the great mass of the people was a unit. Whether victory was worth what it cost, may be doubted. Self-government is fit only for peoples which take up arms against the powers that be, reluctantly and as a last resort. Where the sword is superior to the suffrage, a bayonet-propped dynasty is a necessity. If Mexico persists in appealing to force, she must submit to be ruled by force.

The *American Newspaper Reporter and Printers' Gazette* calls attention to the following instance of taxation without revenue:

> TARIFF ON TYPE.—If the tariff on type used by the American printers were removed, type could be bought for about three-fifths of the present price. If it be claimed that type-founding is an American industry that is entitled to protection, we answer, so is printing an American industry, hundreds of times more important—employing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of times as many mechanics and as much of capital as type-founding. Printers are *manufacturers* of no small importance. Any bounty or tax upon their tools and implements is a tax, not only upon one of our great industries, but a tax upon knowledge and education. Tax on type makes the primer and spelling-book cost more to all the children of the land, to say nothing of its being a clog upon all public and private libraries.
>
> If it be true, as we state above, that the printers of the United States pay two-fifths of all their type purchases as a tax to a monopoly, is it not about time they represented the fact to their members of Congress? This tax does not go to the Government, because scarcely any type is imported. It can be removed in three months, if every newspaper publisher will address a letter to his member of Congress simply asking to have it removed. No finespun theory of protection will help retain a tax so unjust to so large an industry, so useless for revenue purposes, and so detrimental to the educational advantages of the nation. Just one page of manuscript from every editor that reads this, will remove the tax, as surely as the people rule.

The amount of type, type-metal, and stereotype-plates imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1871 had a value of $41,050, upon which the duties in gold were $10,287.50. The proportion of type was very small, the main importations being in plates of foreign books reproduced in this country. The revenue hardly paid the cost of collecting it. The tax is upon the raw materials or the tools of an immense production in this country. Computing the premium on gold, both on the first cost, freights, and duty, the tax is equal to over 37 per cent in currency. That is the amount of bounty which the country pays annually upon all the type-metal consumed, to protect the comparatively few and small establishments making type in the United States.

Buckle ascribed all the misfortunes of Spain to her blind loyalty to Priest and King. The monarchical sentiment must be greatly weakened by the events of the last three years, and a movement is now on foot, the very existence of which shows that the priest-ridden people are wearying of their load. There exists at Madrid a "Comite Central de Propaganda y Organizacion," which Committee is composed of seven priests. The object of its labors is shown by the manifesto it has lately issued. This document advocates the establishment of a "Church of Spain" on the following principles: The New Testament is to be the standard of Christian faith, and everything added thereto by Councils and Papal bulls is to be excluded. Church and State are to be mutually independent. All ecclesiastical offices are to be filled by general elections. The Latin language is not to be used in Divine service, and priestly celibacy will not be compulsory. The Church will be governed by Councils, elected at regular intervals and meeting regularly. The fact that such sweeping reforms can be openly advocated, is a most gratifying one to all friends of Spain. With a free Government and a free Church, the country of Torquemada and Philip II. may yet be ranked among the Great Powers of the world.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in a very clear and spicy message to the Legislature, gives a full statement of the finances of the State, and effectually explodes the sensational report of Bowen. The annual appropriations since 1868 have largely exceeded the revenue from taxation, the deficiency in three years being $1,137,000. One million was expended in advance of the collection of the tax, one million more to pay accrued interest, five hundred thousand to pay outstanding bills, and seven hundred thousand for the Land Commission; making an aggregate of $4,3...,000, one-half of which was for debts contracted before the present State organization. The Legislature, to meet these and other debts, for which there was no revenue, authorized the State officers to borrow $3,200,000 by the sale of State bonds. So low, however, had the credit of the State sunk, that he could not sell the bonds, at first, for more than 25 cents on the dollar; to raise the sum needed he had to part with bonds to the amount of $9,514,000. Bowen styles the difference between the amount borrowed and the amount of the bonds an over-issue, when, in fact, the amount received was the full market value of the bonds. The want of credit of the State the Governor attributes to the civil war which has been kept up, and to the persistent efforts of a certain class of men to break down the State Government. All his efforts to restrain legislative expenditures have been overruled. The actual debt of the State, over and above all that is not otherwise secured, is $11,595,908.

PERSONAL.

John Weaver, of Kansas City, was, on Friday last, brought before the Grand Jury on charge of larceny. After remaining quiet for a few minutes he ran to an open window, leaped twenty-five feet to the ground, and has thus far evaded recapture.

—The oldest native-born citizen of Wisconsin was Amabel Derocher, who died last week at Bellevue, at the age of 88. The history of this old pioneer has in many respects been an eventful one. He was employed in transporting goods by Mackinac and Durham boats between Green Bay and Portage City, and frequently Prairie du Chien. It was no small thing to make a trip in those days, and it required a stout heart and steady hand to successfully "shoot" the various "rapids" to be encountered between these places. He had the reputation of being the best pilot on the river.

—The Rochester *Democrat* announces the death of one of the foremost citizens of that place—William A. Reynolds, whose history is that of the prosperity of Rochester. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810, and his father and mother are both living at 86 years of age.

—William A. Reid, of Savannah, Ga., who has been striving to keep alive the *Republican* of that city, has transferred his interest to Messrs. Charles S. Harder and Henry W. Scudder, both natives of Savannah.

—A boy in Danbury, Conn., sports a box lettered "New York Boot-Blacking Company."

—Alexander Troup, of New Haven, challenges Anna Dickinson to discuss the labor question with a representative workingman, to be hereafter named. Alluding to her statements, he says: "Many of them we know to be untrue, and feel that you have been misinformed. The forum, of course, is open for us to reply; but we would very much prefer to have you meet the representative of the workingmen on the same platform, and share the time with him in the discussion of this all-important question."

—William H. McFarland, President of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond, Va., a member of the Secession Convention and Confederate Congress, died at Glencoe, in that State, Jan. 10, aged 73.

—Major Chisholm, of Hamilton, Ont., gave a banquet at the Royal Hotel, on Friday evening, to his friends and prominent officials, to mark the expiration of his term of office for 1871. A notable feature was the absence of intoxicating beverages, for which His Worship took to himself especial credit.

The Election of Sherman.

We have already given an account of the proceedings in the joint convention of the Legislature of Ohio, when John Sherman was elected United States Senator. Lieutenant Governor Jacob Mueller, a German, whose English is not very perfect, presided. The Ohio papers publish various versions of his speeches during the exciting scene. The following will serve as a specimen of the whole. Commencing at a time when the roll had been called, and the presiding officer had begun to announce the result, the report proceeds:

> Mr. Callen screamed, "Mr. President, as the result has not been declared, as a member of this House I claim a right to change my vote. I change my vote from George W. Morgan to J. D. Cox."
>
> The old Dutchman was evidently at a loss what to do. In his confusion he handed the tally back to the Clerk and told him to record the changed vote. No one objected. This opened the flood-gate. A Democratic Senator named Morris jumped to his feet and changed his vote to Cox. The Clerk recorded it. Five more Democrats were on the floor in an instant, shouting out similar changes. The old Dutchman was terribly mixed. He began fiddling with his mallet, and finally shouted for order. He called on the members to take their seats and announce their names in order. Sherman's friends began to tremble in their boots. They shouted for a declaration of the vote, while the Democrats eagerly announced their preference for Cox. The Dutch Lieutenant Governor, thus placed between two fires, was entirely helpless.
>
> Old Scott, of Warren County, popped up, and, in stentorian tones, began to protest against the right of any one to change his vote under any circumstances. Two Democrats, named Smith and McCoy, kept the floor during Scott's speech, shouting to have their votes changed. The old Dutchman began to get shaky. His spectacles danced a jig upon his nose, the tally lists which he held in his hand shook like aspen leaves, and his whole frame quivered with excitement. The whole convention was now in disorder. A dozen were howling "Mr. Speaker," and a dozen more were shouting, "Announce the vote!" The Chair finally opened its mouth and spoke as follows:
>
> "SHENTLEMEN: I ish no more interested in dose elections mit Zenator nor yet some of de rest vich you vas'n't. I was here vor to make Breakfast, and I vill do shust so good as I never did ten yen don't make no more noise all de dime. I am shust mor' badriotic den you all vas."
>
> The old fellow then again began to announce the votes. Democrat after Democrat protested, declaring that the Lieutenant Governor was guilty of usurpation, and demanding the privilege of changing their votes. Judge Hoag made the chamber ring with his eloquence. Van Voorhies, Babcock, Scott, and other Sherman men rushed for the old Dutchman, and poured a flood of suggestions into his ears. He sat on his chair like an owl on its perch, winking and blinking over his spectacles at the storm before him. When Judge Hoag sat down, the Lieutenant Governor ruled that as he had begun to announce the vote, no change would be in order. He then announced the result as follows:
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> "SHENTLEMEN: John Sherman he has seventy-dree votes. That oder feller he have seventy vote. I derefore declare John Sherman he be elected de next Bresident from Ohio in de Congress for six year from de fort of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-dree. Now ve goes to tinner."
>
> The Convention was then adjourned, despite the Democratic protests. After the announcement, J. Baker, a Democrat, shaped like a beer vat, rolled down the aisles quivering like calves' foot jelly, and yelling to the astonished Republicans: "Your Lieutenant Governor is a usurper! He has invalidated the election of Senator by his usurpation!"
>
> The Shermanites yelled with delight, the Democrats cursed like fallen angels, and the old Dutchman bagged his head and sailed for dinner. The leaders of the Cox movement declare that if the changed votes had been recorded, Jacob D. Cox would have been the next Senator from Ohio. They declare that the Republicans at Lieutenant Governor Mueller's side promised him the choice of Consulships at Nuremberg, Munich, or Stuttgard, if he would declare Sherman elected.

Labor from England.

PENZANCE, Eng., Oct. 20, 1871.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 28th of October you inserted a paragraph recommending any number of stone-masons, carpenters, plumbers, gasfitters, laborers, &c., &c., to come to Chicago. The paragraph was printed by the Messrs. Inman & Co., of Liverpool, and forwarded to me, being their agent in this district, and I had it immediately circulated, the result of which was that I had any number of applications to go out, one and all being desirous of bettering their condition, but the majority of whom are without the means to pay their passage money and inland fare, amounting to £8 11s 6d from Liverpool. Now, sir, I have considered the matter, and think that there may be some large builders or contractors at Chicago, or elsewhere, who would be willing to advance the above sum, or give instructions to the Inman Line of Steamers to give passage to such number of the different class of artisans that they may require, and deduct the said amount out of their wages; to which condition they would most willingly agree.

I have also had applications from three or four builders, who are now in business here, but, owing to the state of trade, would be willing to come out to act in the capacity of foremen. These are men who would be invaluable to a contractor, being men of good character and sound judgment, and could send or bring testimonials of the highest class. I have promised the applicants that I will lay the matter before you, in the hope that some good may be done for them; and you will, no doubt, Mr. Editor, agree with me in saying that it is a great pity to see so many first-class men of all trades barely earning enough to keep body and soul together, when a few pounds would take them to the land of plenty.

You can rely upon my selecting only those who are of good character and fully qualified in their capacity, and I shall be happy (in the event of this receiving the consideration of any contractor) to afford him any further information he may desire. I am known to the Inman, National, and White Star Companies, either of whom would, no doubt, answer any questions respecting my position. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PASCOE.

The Insurance Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It may be interesting to yourself, and the numerous readers of THE TRIBUNE, to know that our Legislature is not unmindful of the fact that a large portion of the insurance capital of the country was destroyed by the Great Conflagration; that, in consequence, the remaining capital owned by insurance companies taking risks in the West is inadequate to the requirements of business in a large city like Chicago; and that rates of insurance are unprecedently high,—so high as to be oppressive, amounting, at what are termed short rates for commercial purposes, to more than the current rate of interest.

The Committee on Insurance in the Senate (Senator Early, Chairman,) prepared a bill for a General Insurance Law, with much care, a year ago. This bill required all companies doing business in this State to deposit $50,000 with the State Treasurer. With a view to meet the emergency caused by the Great Fire, the Committee recommended that the bill prepared by them should be so modified as to require no deposit from any company organized in other States or in foreign countries; and the Senate approved of the modification on the second reading of the bill. This bill is now ordered to a third reading, and it is hoped and believed that it will pass. If fidelity on the part of the Chairman and members of the Insurance Committee receives its due reward, the bill will receive the unanimous vote of the Senate.

It is pleasant to be able to say, in this connection, that we hear nothing of prejudice against Chicago in this General Assembly. Our great calamity seems to have touched a chord of sympathy in every member. Chicago in ashes is too much for them, as Colonel Morrison said at the October session. The kindest consideration is manifested on the passage of every bill made necessary by our great calamity.

WASHINGTON.

The Noise—Defective Gauging and Gouging.

Harlan's Defeat—His Clerical Friend.

Warmoth and Reconstruction—Amasa Walker Speaks.

The Cuban Row and Spain—Gath Receives a Cuban Delegation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

INTERNAL REVENUE DERANGEMENTS.

Major Willard Bullard, who was, under General Pleasonton, Collector of the Thirty-second District of New York, and then of the Ninth District,—amongst the most important in New York City,—told me, last week, that the Internal Revenue out-of-door force was more than one-half too numerous for its work. A very small number of the people employed as assistants do more than report in the morning, and then go at large all day; whilst some come only about pay-day and get their money. Those who do work are demoralized by those who do not; and hence, so far as New York City is concerned, the Internal Revenue is nearly as defective as the Customs. Major Bullard told me of a theatrical manager in Washington, named Spaulding, who was sent over to New York, with instructions to put him on the force. Intimation was also given not to overwork Spaulding; so that gentleman spent a large part of his time in Washington, while nominally Assistant Assessor on the Island of Manhattan. It would not do for an Investigating Committee to go into the question as to whether the young men around the White House paid for their seats and boxes, while the jovial lessee was doing hard word around the National Theatre and the Jenness House, drawing his pay two hundred miles off.

I saw General Pleasonton also, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he has had a spell of sickness.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, NEWMAN, AND HARLAN.

Pleasanton says that, when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he decided a case for collecting taxes on the Mormon Church-tithes in favor of the Mormons,—evidence being presented that the tithing was voluntary, and no more to be levied on in point of equity than pew-rent in any other Church. He had hardly made this decision before the Rev. Dr. Newman, otherwise the Senate Cyclone,—Chaplains being out of date and Cyclones coming in,—appeared in the Commissioner's room, and protested with General Pleasonton for this decision. Here is another case of impertinence. What has this man of God—who is as anxious for his salary, as I am for mine, and takes better care of it—to do with the collection of the United States revenue from people two thousand miles distant, who may have committed some crimes, but never any blunder in point of hospitality like that in throwing open their doors to Newman.

The Methodists of Iowa have reflected lustre—if lustre is the proper object of piety—upon themselves, and cleared up the imputation upon the Church, by resenting Newman's circular-letter, and defeating James Harlan for the Senate of the United States. No denomination of Christians is animated by a higher sense of honor, and none is increasing with more deserved and wholesome rapidity. Methodism is the vital agitation in religion,—never content with mere morality or platitudinarianism, but shaking up the souls of men, and startling the consciences of high as well as lowly. In the estimation of its plain and prayerful itinerants, every human soul is a State, to be canvassed as a politician canvasses his district, and carried for God. But, when a clergyman shoots over the human soul, and addresses himself to his brethren in a circular-letter, telling them to leave their pulpits and "attend the primaries," they do well to resent it as laymen do, and put him down for a worldly-minded meddler. Save the day when, in the politician's band of music, we shall see the good old itinerant setting the pitch with his tuning-fork, or riding at the head of the drunken torchlight procession upon his venerable nag, with his saddle-bags stuck full of tracts headed "Make your election sure!"

I apprehend that, in the future, men seeking the high office of Senator will not commit Mr. Harlan's mistake of soliciting the assistance of clumsy preachers like Newman, who had better retire from this sort of work, and take daily closet readings from Francis Asbury's Journal, with regular Friday fasts.

General Pleasonton is about to start to Europe, to recruit his health. He is President of a railroad in Southeastern Indiana, with a salary of $12,000 a year, and he selected this position out of seven, equally advantageous, which were offered to him.

THE LOUISIANA BRAWL.

The Louisiana contest is calling attention to the general condition of the Southern States, which have now been in subjection seven years, and seem to be no better off than at first. The lamentable conclusion seems to be, that the work of the country has been injured in the South by the attempt to reduce those States to permanent adjuncts of the controlling party. Many persons begin to regret that Sumner's policy was not originally adopted, giving the rebellious States merely Territorial Governments, and relieving them from carpet-bag adventurers. Amasa Walker said to me, a few days ago: "It was hardly possible for any civilized State to have made such a mess of the Southern question as we have, in the desire to precipitate them back into the Union, with the intent to use them in our nominating conventions first, and to elect our candidate afterward." "With the Territorial system," said Mr. Walker, "these vast Southern debts, to which Tammany's plunder was a fraction, would have been saved to these unfortunate people. Instead of stimulating at once their railway-extensions, levees, and those material developments which, at a later time, could have been directed by their own citizens in an economical way, we should have waited for society to find its own repose and politics to reorganize slowly. We have, as it is, given them State Governments which have used these material pretexts to empty the treasuries, make over-issues of bonds, and finally leave the work of reconstruction as a job for a statesman, worse than it was in 1865."

From the best information which I have, the fight in Louisiana stands thus: The rebels are playing a deep game to expunge from the State charter those clauses which provide that, where there be fighting in any parish on election day, and a certain number of witnesses come forward and testify to the same, the Governor may, of his own will, throw out the votes of said parishes. On this hangs the whole contest between an outraged white population and two sets of Republican adventurers, who are mutually disliked by the residents, for neither Warmoth nor Casey could hold the State of Louisiana for a year but for these clauses, which put it into the power of the Governor to institute quarrels in obnoxious districts, and then throw out their vote to suit himself.

A gentleman who knows Warmoth as well as Casey, and both intimately, came to my house to-day and said:

A TALK ABOUT WARMOTH.

"Mr. Gath, there is nowhere, among Caucasian populations, a despotism like Louisiana. Casey has been promised by the Rebels support to his ticket, provided he will lead in the movement to strike the clauses from the Constitution which you have recited above. On the other hand, Warmoth, to anticipate Casey, now claims that he is in favor of changing the same clauses. But, as Warmoth made the State Constitution for himself alone, you can plainly see that it would not be for his interest to do this. Rebels there have some admiration for Warmoth's power and boldness, just as the New York roughs had for Jim Fisk; but he is smarter than Casey, whom they affect to like, but really pity, and at this moment they are moving upon Warmoth. Longstreet, Surveyor of the Port under Grant, queer as it may seem, is acting with Warmoth, and is his Generalissimo. He does this as a man of the world, having deliberately chosen his position and ally, and Grant will not turn him out. He is well aware of Custom-House operations in New Orleans, and has been intimate with the President; and he is, besides, a man of integrity and good business ability. While Casey has spent his money by joining many clubs in New Orleans and struggling for a fictitious popularity, Longstreet has made investments, and is ahead. He is head and shoulders in ability above any of the folks there in State or Federal politics."

LAFITTE THE LAST.

I have picked up a good deal in relation to this Warmoth. About the close of the war, he made $60,000 in a fairly honest way; that is, by using some money for a start which he obtained from his father, and buying up damaged cotton, libelled merchandise, and other matters, on information which he obtained from the official Ring. He then remarked to some friends that he had now enough money for a competence, provided he did not marry; and he said, coolly, and business-like, he had resolved to go into politics. One of the bystanders said:

"Warmoth, why don't you take advantage of this Territorial policy proposed for the Southern States by Sumner? Spend a little money, and get up thirty or forty negro clubs, and have yourself made Delegate in advance from the Territory of Louisiana to Congress!"

This advice Warmoth followed, evolved from the chaos of society a motley series of organizations, and had himself elected Delegate. He came to Congress with the credentials; but, as the Sumner plan had not been followed out, he was not given the seat, but was, at the same time, made free of the floor. That freedom he improved to make a large general acquaintance in Washington public life; and, seeing that the Stevens' policy, of the speedy readmission of the States on the basis of their acceptance of negro suffrage, was about to prevail, he returned to Louisiana, and, with the same little organization of negro clubs which made him Delegate, had himself raised to the Governorship of the great port State of the South. The Constitution, which he arranged to make himself perpetual Dictator, is worthy of the ingenuity of a Francia or a Lopez. He can truly exclaim, with Louis XIV., "*L'etat, c'est moi!*" With ten thousand people in his patronage, with absolute power over elections and Election Boards, and with an arbitrary right reserved to strike out district after district from the polls on a recitation of fabulous disturbances, Warmoth retains his dangerous eminence, and is said to design to hold it at all hazards until he can be sent to the United States Senate. He has become very wealthy, possessing at least half a million of dollars, and is close and shrewd at money matters, making his adherents pay his bills. And so it has come to pass that the Louisianians are clamoring for martial law in perference to this perfection of carpet-bag and negro rule. Behind Warmoth is said to stand a prompter named Southworth, born somewhere in New England, and afterward a resident of Wisconsin. He is a smooth-faced blonde, of medium height, with strong features and a good head, but with an oily, treacherous character; and, out of his superior years, he has conceived the undertakings which Warmoth has carried out.

THE CUBAN-SPANISH WAR.

The suggested war with Spain over Cuba is much prompted on both sides by lobby folks. From a Cuban standpoint, this is the position. It is an interview with a delegation:

The Island of Cuba is now nominally controlled by a Captain General sent from Spain, who is really governed, in his turn, by the Spanish Volunteers; and these Volunteers stand ready to take the island out of the hands of Spain if the Captain General fulfils his treaty-orders from the Government at Madrid. These orders were to restore certain large estates seized by what is called "The Commission of Embargoed Estates," which are the property of either native or naturalized American citizens. When a man is suspected, in Cuba, of adherence in any form to the Revolution, his plantation is taken from him, and then run, under military guard, with the same slave-laborers as before, and its proceeds applied to the extinguishment of the revolt. Thus the limit to the number of sequestered estates is fixed by the Captain General's necessities. Some of the very richest estates in the country are owned by Cubans resident in New York, Baltimore, and other cities, who long ago declared their intentions and changed their nationality. Others are owned by Moses Taylor, Aspinwall, and other rich Americans. It is claimed that these estates are in the best order, and amongst the most lucrative in Cuba; but, upon the merest suspicion of complicity with the Revolution, and frequently upon wilful suspicion without fact, the American owner ceases to receive his revenues, is proclaimed a Spanish enemy, and his property really used to destroy the liberties of the island.

SPANISH DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

At the head of the Commission of Embargoed Estates is the brother of Senor Roberts, Spanish Minister at Washington. Roberts is a large, black-eyed, Spanish-looking man, long resident in Cuba, and married to a native of Cuba. He resides next door to Senator Harlan, in the fashionable part of Washington, and has high social influence here. The attorneys of Spain in this country are Craig & Webster, of New York. Sidney Webster, of this firm, is the son-in-law of our Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, and he was formerly Private Secretary to Franklin Pierce, whose Attorney General was, at the same time, Caleb Cushing. The Cubans allege that Cushing, assisted by Benjamin Butler, ran the Washington end of the Spanish cause, in connection with Craig & Webster at the New York end. Two other names prominently denounced as on the Spanish side are Spofford, a Massachusetts lawyer, and Beaman, who is now in the State Department, successor to Peshine Smith. The main issue with Spain pertains to these embargoed estates of American citizens, and the State Department has heretofore pronounced unqualifiedly against risking a war with Spain, under the direction, it is said, of Cushing, Webster & Company. This is the tale, at least, which the Cubans and their friends are putting forth in Washington.

This is new matter to me, and is, perhaps, about as true as partisan statements; so I will go on with it.

EXTENT OF THE REVOLT.

"Mr. Fish," said my informant, "was described by a reporter, some time ago, as saying that the Cuban revolt was confined to some loafers in New York. Now, how could this be when Spain is still sending whole regiments over and fleets of war, after three years of hostilities, and Minister Sickles alleged, seven months ago, that Spain had spent $80,000,000 already in the effort to crush out the Cubans? The whole of this money was taken out of the Island of Cuba from embargoed estates worked by slave labor, and the Spaniards boast that the estates produce now more than ever before, because they flog and terrify the laborers and overwork them. Thus, American money is used to supress independence and continue slavery in Cuba, and we accord neither belligerent rights to the Cubans nor enforce the obligations of Spain in her treaties with us. Spain would have no credit in Europe but for Cuba; her bonds sell at eighteen cents on the London market. She never pays any money under treaties, subsists upon Cuba, and pays the expenses of her war now out of the island. Yet, Minister Fish, admitting that Spain does not keep her obligations, says that we cannot afford to go to war with her, and that she would fight. He has said this in terms, repeatedly, to the attorneys of these American owners of embargoed estates: 'Gentlemen, I acknowledge what you say; but it is not the policy of the Government to have a war with Spain at present.'"

"Why," continued the delegation to me, "the city of New Orleans could drive the Spanish out of Cuba in a month's campaign, and where could Spain raise funds for a war with America without Cuba? All the South American Republics have acknowledged Cuba already. The public sentiment here is overwhelming on it: but Spanish gold, more potent than Cuban bonds, has found its way here to influence Congress."

"Well," said I, "this is news. Cuban bonds I have seen. Who holds the Spanish gold?"

"The only Cuban bonds brought to Washington were to pay printing and personal expenses of the poor devils who knelt at the feet of our Government. Dewees, of North Carolina, lately ignominiously retired from Congress, worked up the bond-sensation in the influence of Spain, was paid for it, and he charges now that the Spanish agents owe him three thousand dollars. A part of his business was to cry, through 'a newspaper corner,' corruption on the Cubans."

A LEADING QUESTION.

"What is the use of these innuendoes on the lawyers? How do you know, for instance, that Craig & Webster are paid by Spain?"

"That is the firm which stopped the shipment of arms to the Cubans under the complaint of the Spanish Consul; and we trace every legal and many newspaper movements here to them. You know that the Spanish have been freely allowed to build gunboats in America to prey on the Cuban coasts. We applied at the State Department for permission to ship arms, under commercial regulations, to the Cuban Republicans, and it was granted, as in the case of French and Prussian purchases of arms. Yet, after the arms were on board ship, Craig & Webster had the United States Court to stop the shipment eight months, and then the Government had no defence to make, and we were thrown back upon a prolonged and unsatisfactory suit for damages. So with the surrender of embargoed estates. Spain ordered their restitution, and the Captain General said he declined to obey in the excited state of Spanish feeling, as Spain's tenure in the island would be endangered by a revolution of the volunteers. Meantime a Commission is created in Washington, of Judge Otto and Senor Podesta, to which the Captain General refers American estate owners, and it will take them from three to ten years to come to any individual conclusion."

"What does the Spanish force in Cuba consist of?"

"First, the regular Spanish regiments sent from Spain, notoriously commanded by discontented and revolutionary officers, who would be conspiring at home, and are sent to Cuba with the understanding that they may fatten on that Island; the troops largely composed of convicts, given the option of the jail at home or the yellow fever abroad. These troops, arriving, instantly fraternize with the Volunteers, who are the lower Spanish of Havana and the cities, the grog-shop-keepers, petty traders, etc.; and thus Havana is independent of Madrid, and the debased soldiery, regular and volunteer, overawe the Governor-General, carry on a war of rapine and cruelty, and shoot down even the schoolboys. There are about 20,000 volunteers on the Spanish side, and the Spanish regulars in field, garrison, hospitals, and dead in the battles, have amounted to 20,000 since the revolt began. These volunteers hold telegraphic communication with the United States, and conduct an argument over the wires, as you can see in all the morning papers of the United States to-day (Friday, Jan. 12)."

Here the paper was produced, with a despatch dated Havana, Jan. 11:

> The Cuban Junta pays monthly $3,000 to a Madrid journal at to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in American journals are either forged in New York or sent by Azcarate from Madrid. A former correspondent of a New York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that there is an insurrection of his partisans here, and, to allay suspicions regarding the real author, the articles published in the New York journals as editorials favoring the insurgents are written by insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates, etc., etc.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S STAND.

"What have you gentlemen ascertained with regard to the attitude of the leading people in the American Government in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents?"

"The President wavers, now and then appearing to favor us, but watched like a hawk by Mr. Fish. Boutwell tells us that he is not only opposed to a war, but to any manner of war, as it will affect his new loan. Delano is indifferent. Creswell, Belknap, and Robeson are for Cuba heartily. Mr. Sumner is under the influence of Cushing and Roberts. Butler, at first friendly, has turned tail on the Cubans, for some mysterious reason. The Senate feeling for Cuba is headed by Matt. Carpenter. The forty-two Senators who petitioned Mr. Fish not to leave the State Department were instigated in much by the Cuban issue; for it is known that Edward Pierrepont, who would have succeeded Fish, is a hearty advocate of the personal rights of every American, and abhors Spanish corruption, cruelty, and dominion in Cuba."

"Do you gentlemen impute to Mr. Fish any unworthy reason in his attitude opposing a Spanish war?"

"None whatever. His circumstantial surroundings have affected him in favor of Spain, and it is an intellectual and political difference between us. He cannot see the facts through his lenses and prompters. Every statesman, like every astronomer, is, in much, the victim of his instruments. Mr. Fish thinks this Cuban revolt a hue and cry; we point to three years of bloody resistance, which would fritter away the energies of Spain, but in that Spain lives upon Cuba, like a wolf on the yet living stag he is fighting. Those of us who became American citizens many years ago, confiding in the power of the great State nearest us, see our estates 'embargoed,' stripped, and we classed with adventurers. Look at the journals this morning, in the same telegraph of the cowed agent who maligns the American newspaper profession; he says:

> Nothing has been received from press agents throughout the entire island in answer to diligent inquiries regarding the alleged flight of Cespedes.

No. The revolt cannot be lied down or smoothed away. It is, and has been all the while. We, who stay in this country, cannot take a step to secure American recognition; but it is the corrupting use of Cuban bonds which animates us! My God! how great are the bonds of Cuba, indeed! Our bonds are iron."

Now, in all this, I am at the mercy of my informants. But this was my first interview with Cubans.

GATH.

TALENT GOING TO SEED.

A Columbus, O., Engineer Anxious to be "Surrounded with the Intelligence, and Sympathy, and Means" of the Chicago Burnt-Outs—A Genius Who Deserves Encouragement.

Among the various gifts which are bestowed upon Chicago in consequence of her affliction, none is more prominent than advice. Great as have been the donations of money and goods, the quantity of offers of immaterial assistance are still out of all proportion, and promise to keep ahead. Below will be found the very worst specimen yet. The effect of the letter would be lost were it not to be printed as written; for which reason typography has been made to yield to the necessities of the case. Any man of "Intelegance and symphy" is invited to answer the letter, which is as follows:

> COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1st
>
> *To Mayor Medill*
>
> Dr sir, though
> a stranger, yet a co wor ker w
> ith the spirit of Chicago, I stan
> d in theire midst, loaded do
> wn with mental taliant, gen
> ious and energy, and out let
> I must have for itsdevelopm
> -ent, and to you I adresse this
> letter, requesting you to lay
> it before your counselors and
> buisness men & women of your
> city, requesting them to form
> a cooperative company an
> d surround me with theire
> Intelegances & symphy
> & means to do what I am ca
> pable of doing in wealth &
> riches for your city, you knoe
> d the mecanic and genious
> in your midst, and I will pr
> oove to your city that I am in
> spired to com to your city an
> d, set the Engine invention at
> work. first. theire is a band
> of harmonial spirits of
> spirit life, that surrounds
> me and is developing my
> brain intuatively, to invent
> for humanity, and this Chic
> -ago spirit, beleaf in raport
> with the times, theire is the pla
> -ce for me to commence. my
> wonderfull, Inventions in the
> machinery & Building depa
> -rtment, now here is a few
> of the many Improvements
> they have for me to bring
> fourth. first a steam climb
> -er truck locomotive Engine
> that will do double the work
> of the now present one, with
> the same weight compari
> -vely speaking, second a be
> autiful-light, city street
> passinger car, propelled by
> steam with out aney noise
> or smoak, third a new prop
> -eling power for steam ve
> ssels, river boats, with do
> -uble the speed of the pre
> -sent power. fouth a new
> model of vessel that cannot
> be sunk by any ordenary
> axident. fifth a model co
> operative manufactoring
> Building for all citys. that
> aney man or woman can
> rent a single room, Indap
> -endent of all surroundings
> now these are a few of
> the money, encluding a
> friend for the farmer in
> the way of a corn husker
> for the large prarie far
> -mer, to be driven by hor
> -se power or steam power
> Mr Medill and friends
> all these things are truths
> that cannot be disputed
> all I want is the opertu
> -nity of developing them
> these are the conditions
> I must have, around
> me and my house hold
> harmonious Inteligant
> action, music pleashure &
> recriation a union of soules
> Respectfully A. STALEY.
>
> Engineer on the little miami R. R. running Between columbus & cincinati.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Celebrated Lone Star Base Ball Club Defeated by the Southern Club—What Few Chicago Ball-Tossers can Do—The Future of the Amateur Champions—Bogardus and Paine in Canada.

BASE BALL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—One of the most exciting games of base ball ever played in this city, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Base Ball park, between the Southern and Lone Star Clubs, being the second match contested by these nines for the Louisiana championship. Over 1,000 spectators were in attendance. The game opened favorably for the Southerns, who took hold of Leonard's pitching at once, and pasted him all over the field, while the Stars were completely puzzled at Reid's wild but swift delivery. At the conclusion of the nine innings, the score stood: Southerns, 28; Lone Stars, 6. This is the first defeat the Stars have suffered this season, and their friends and backers are fearfully chagrined at the result of yesterday's work. The Southerns have been strengthened recently by the accession of four new players from Chicago—Reid and Reynolds of the Ætnas, and two of the strongest members of the Athletics. The Star management are talking of sending North for talent. They are sadly in want of a change pitcher.

—The Star Base Ball Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., having realized that the semi-professional status they have occupied the past two or three years is not a source of profit or credit to the club as an old amateur organization, have determined to return to first principles and to give up further efforts to again win the merely nominal title of amateur champions, which they have held for several years past. Their crack fielder, F. Rogers, has become a professional, and also Cummings, their noted pitcher; and ABevins, their second-base man, is again going in for stamps in the professional arena, as he did in 1870. The amateur portion of the nine will remain with the club, and in future go in for recreative games only, leaving the custom of sharing gate-money to the semi-professional class of amateurs. Most of the nine will join the Atlantics, including Cummings.

—It is rumored that Treacy and Cuthbert have withdrawn from the Athletics and joined Jimmy Wood's new Haymaker team.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—The pigeon-shootin match between Captain Bogardus and Ira Paine, that was begun in New York on the 6th inst., and interrupted by Mr. Bergh, was brought to a successful close at Grant Warren's farm, in Canada, near this city, to-day. The Driving Park had been engaged for the occasion, and assurances given that there should be no interruption, but fearing that the cruelty mania might extend to this section, the parties concluded to go to a more liberal country across the border. The first match decided was the unfinished match at 50 single birds, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, with an ounce and a quarter of shot. Each man had previously shot at 22 birds—Bogardus killing 17 and missing 5, Paine having only killed 13, missing 9. The match finally resulted in favor of Bogardus, who killed 40 out of the 50, Paine only killing 30. The second match was then shot, which was also at 50 single birds for $250 a side, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, using only an ounce of shot. This match also resulted in favor of Bogardus, he killing 30 birds out of the 50, Paine killing 25 out of the 50. A strong wind prevailed during the shooting, blowing directly away from the shooters, which rendered the shooting exceedingly difficult.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Actions of Trespass and Assumpsit—Petition for Mechanic's Lien—Divorce Suits—Administrations—Guardian Appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

An action of trespass was commenced by James Murphy against Simon O'Donnell, in which damages are laid at $1,000, to recover for an alleged assault and battery on the 13th inst.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Eldridge G. Hull, and others, against Frederick Burkhardt, Samuel A. Hibbard, and John Schottard, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—A similar action was commenced by the same against Edgar Tweed, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—A petition was filed by Thomas W. Watson against Leon Freirnan and another for a mechanic's lien on the one-story frame building No. 80 Dearborn street.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Peter Meyer against Elias Hlsithram and Peter Peterson, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

—Harriet D. Whittacre v. George Whittacre. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married Oct. 13, 1859.

—Sophie Fischropp v. George Fischropp. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married Feb. 28, 1865.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A bill was filed by John R. Mills against James M. Beebe and others for a reconveyance of Lots 30 and 32, Block 7, Fort Dearborn Addition.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Samuel A. Tolman and another against the Allemania Fire Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Elise Schreder was appointed administratrix of the estate of Louis Schreder, on bond of $1,000.

—William F. Kellogg was appointed administrator of the estate of Charles C. Kellogg, on bond of $44,000.

—William F. Kellogg was appointed guardian of Anna, Ruth, and Helen Kellogg, on bond of $15,000.

STORY OF A COUNTRY MAIDEN.

Pathetic Appeal to the Grand Duke Alexis.

She Requires $900 With Which to Cheer a Widower's Broken Heart.

Wealthy persons of benevolent inclinations are often perplexed in deciding where they shall bestow their alms to produce the best results. Let it once be known that a man is inclined to give freely of his means, and he becomes the prey of all sorts of impecunious people. Some of these have charitable axes to grind for the good of others, and some want the money for their own private behoof. Could the range of distribution be limited to the place in which the giver happens to be, there would be some reason for congratulation, but the mails, with fatal facility, increase indefinitely the sorrows of the generous.

Alexis, during his stay in America, has shown every disposition to be open-hearted. His gifts to the poor of Chicago have been of princely magnificence. The freedom with which he scattered his riches could not fail to bring the harpies upon him. His person not being particularly accessible, he has been afflicted since reaching our shores with innumerable letters, all written with a pathos that ought to wring the stoniest heart with grief and loosen the tightest purse strings. It is doubtful if the Grand Duke, before the reading of these missives, was aware of the infinite variety of sorrows existing in this poor world of ours. He has certainly, in this manner, become acquainted with some phases of American sentiment, and some aspects of the domestic sorrow of which he might otherwise have remained ignorant.

We append one of the most characteristic effusions, begging to assure our readers that the document is genuine. It is written in a delicate feminine hand, and is evidently from the pen of a young lady who has more culture than discretion:

> *To the Grand Duke Alexis:*
>
> YOUR MOST HONORED MAJESTY: I am aware that you must be wearied with letters of various kinds, but still I have hope that you will listen to the story of a country maiden, one who is in trouble, and has presumed upon your kind heart by asking help. My story is this: There came to me a year ago, a broken-hearted man. He had lost, the year before, his lovely and amiable wife, and with her had perished every aim in life, every hope, and every desire for anything that earth could afford. I became acquainted with him, and it became my privilege to cheer his broken heart and relieve it of its heavy burden of sorrow in a measure, so that earth seemed brighter, and life again presented some attractions. In short, he came to love me and I to love him, as, perhaps, not many have loved. We want to be married; he wants a home again, but misfortune has made it impossible. His father is a man of moderate means in the middle class of society (as people are classed in this country), living in Hamilton County, in New York State, and therefore is unable to help him. His relatives are honorable, being ranked among missionaries, physicians, &c. He is a man about 35 years of age, honorable and intelligent, and possessed of the highest Christian principle. When his wife died, he had just purchased a small farm, and had just begun to pay for it. But his home was broken up, and he sold it with much loss, thus leaving him in debt. He is now owing about $900. He is a carpenter by trade, and the most he can pay yearly is $150, thus making it a long time before he can be free to support a wife. He is keeping up an insurance on his life, so that if he should die his creditors could have their pay. He is honest in these times of dishonesty and fraud, and will pay the last cent that he owes, and, after that, we must wait to lay by something before we can be married.
>
> Now, if your Majesty has ever loved, you know how hard it would be to wait so long. He is getting discouraged, and, although I am willing to wait, he is beginning to think it not best to wait so long, and think he will try and live as he is, and not love any one, rather than keep me waiting for him so long. You must be wealthy, and what he would think a great help, you would think was nothing in your royal grandeur. He does not know I am doing this; he would not let me. But, if I could only surprise him; that is, if I could send him something, and let not know where it came from for a while, until after I had saved my lover, how happy I should be. I have lost about me a long time to think what I could do to help him, and this is the last resort. My health is not good or I could do something to earn money.
>
> This is a simple, true story, and if your Royal Highness could do something to help us, or could raise something among your wealthy friends, in the way of money, I am sure that you, if it would be most gratefully received, and, in after years, when you shall have followed your illustrious father to the throne of Russia, your name will be held in veneration by two American hearts at least. If this is not beneath your notice, if you, or your friends could help us to any money, to cancel any of my lover's debts, would it be sent by a draft on some Eastern bank to the order of N. M. Dean.
>
> Please send it to my address,
>
> Miss M—— W——,
> Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y.
>
> P. S.—This is not my real name. I do not want it made public, lest it should receive anything, I would write in reply and send my real name.
>
> Dec. 20, 1871.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Resignation of Two Officers—A Couple of Loafing Patrolmen Sent into Retirement—Captain Miller and the Garroters—A Decision Re-affirmed.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular semi-weekly meeting in their rooms at the new City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Sheridan, and Rehm.

The resignations of Policemen Timothy Sheehan, and John Hogan, of the Second Precinct, were received and accepted.

Policemen Henry S. Westlake and John Schmidt, of the Second Precinct, were charged with inattention to duty and loafing on their beats. The evidence sustained the charge, and both the men were dismissed from the force.

Commissioner Rehm called the attention of the Board to the absence of a sufficient number of men on the West Side, south of Harrison street, stating that highway robberies were frequent in that part of the city.

Captain Miller, in charge of the West Side, was interrogated in relation to the matter, and stated that there were in that district eight or ten places of amusement, frequented by vicious people, and hundreds of saloons and dives, where men were shot and stabbed without any unusual excitement being created.

The Board took the matter under advisement.

Several petitions were presented, asking for the appointment of men as special policemen. H. G. Fontin was sworn in for duty at the Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church, and Fire Insurance Reporter Sloan was accorded the privilege of wearing a special police badge, at the request of the underwriters.

The charges against Martin Casey, bridge-tender at Rush street bridge, who is said to have abused Policemen Miller and Nelson, were referred to the Superintendent of Police for examination.

Ex-Policeman Charles Newland, who was dismissed from the force about a week ago for kicking and beating an unoffending negro, appeared before the Board with half a dozen witnesses to prove his good character and previous gentle conduct. He claimed that the testimony which the Board had heard, and which resulted in his discharge, was prompted by malice, the "scum" of the South Side being "down on him" because he kept them in their proper places. The evidence elicited yesterday failed to mitigate the offence of ill-treating the negro, and the Board reaffirmed their previous decision.

Several petitions asking for more policemen in the Seventh and Eighth Wards were referred to the Common Council for consideration when they make their appropriations.

Ald. McGenniss, of the Third Ward, made a complaint against Russell's distillery, on Third avenue, near Twelfth street, characterizing it as a nuisance, and claiming that it ought to be stopped by the authorities. A petition, he said, had been sent to the Common Council about it.

The Commissioners did not think they had the power to abate the "nuisance," and referred the Alderman to the Grand Jury.

The City Collector requested that a policeman be stationed in his office, and an officer was detailed for duty there during business hours.

A number of bills for supplies furnished the Police Department were audited and ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

—The marriage of the daughter of Colonel Thomas A. Scott—the anticipated social event which has kept the staid old families of Philadelphia standing on their heads for the past month—took place at St. Stephen's Church, in that city, on Thursday afternoon. The whole affair was in keeping with an establishment containing a room which it took $60,000 to furnish, with other appointments in proportion, and those who were happy enough to be there are now firmly convinced that it isn't necessary to die to enjoy Paradise. Bickley, of New York, is the happy man, and he is supposed to have walked off with three or four thousand miles of railroad in his pocket as a marriage portion.

—The Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Salem, N. J., has accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of Des Moines, Iowa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

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BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO, paying good income, or terms, FOR SALE. New buildings, centrally located, renting for $450, gold, per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $150 per month, gold; price, $17,000, currency. 160 acres adjoining Lake Park, ten minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $45,000, currency (property adjoining this held at $700 per acre). We have many other chances where smaller amounts invested will pay 12 per cent per year. DAM & BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, 320 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Pronounced by Connoisseurs

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It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

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Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discernment. Nothing was ever called for it but was not overpraised, and the tributes from all quarters justify the expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

The telegraph brings the information that Mr. Freeman Clarke will introduce to-morrow, in Congress, a bill which, it is claimed, provides for a resumption of specie payments *without a contraction of the currency*. This, it seems to us, is something of a contradiction in sense. The paper currency is now depreciated from 9 to 10 per cent below par, because there is more of it than is required for the exchanges in the internal trade of the country. Redemption at par in specie would of course bring the paper currency to a par with specie, because it would reduce the nominal volume of paper money. Specie payments, therefore, necessarily means contraction. The total volume of paper money now in circulation is nominally about $700,000,000. But the business of the country seems to require at present an average of only about from $630,000,000 to $640,000,000, hence the total volume of paper money is worth only as much as it can be used for. The confidence of the public in the value of greenbacks is now, perhaps, as perfect as it can be without actual redemption in specie. The 6 per cent interest-bearing obligations of the Government are now worth 3 per cent premium in gold, a fact that shows there is not the slightest doubt in the public mind of the ultimate payment of the principal of the bonds at par in gold. If, then, the credit of the Government has been perfectly established,—a fact of which there can not be a reasonable doubt,—if there is no doubt in the public mind about the ultimate payment of the $2,000,000,000 of funded debt, how can there be any about the payment of the smaller sum of $356,000,000 of debt in the greenbacks? The only circumstance, therefore, which makes the difference between the value of greenbacks and the value of bonds, is that the latter bear interest and the former do not. The greenbacks are good for nothing as an investment; their only value is for currency. But the volume of this currency is fixed, and fixed so that there is a surplus at present of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 more than can be used as currency. This surplus depreciates the value of the whole volume. From year to year the business of the country has been expanding, and making a requirement for more and more currency; hence as the surplus decreased, the whole volume increased in value. By the expansion of the trade of the country this redundancy of the currency would probably be entirely removed in the course of a few years, provided there should be no important failure of the crops to diminish the volume of internal trade, and we should become involved in no war to diminish the credit of the Government. When this point was reached, currency would be at par with specie, and as the trade of the country increased further, and required more than $700,000,000 of circulation, the deficiency would be supplied with specie, which would come into circulation in the proportion that was required, in addition to the paper money.

But this process of expansion of trade, is, relatively, a contraction of the currency. If the currency is to be brought to par with specie before it would become so by reason of the expansion of trade, it can only be done by contracting its volume to the actual amount required now, say $630,000,000 or $640,000,000. It may be said that redemption of the greenbacks at par in gold as Mr. Clarke's bill proposes, would bring the currency to par; so it would; but redemption in specie would inevitably produce contraction in the volume of paper money. It would flow into the Treasury for redemption at par until the aggregate volume of paper and specie were reduced to the amount required in the exchanges of the country. The claim made for Clarke's bill, or any other, that specie resumption can be reached without a contraction of the currency, either by direct retirement of greenbacks to adjust the volume of paper money to the present wants of trade, or by waiting until the requirements of trade increase so as to use the present volume of currency, is contrary to reason.

But contraction of the currency need not necessarily be accompanied with any disastrous "shrinkage of values" which seems a bugaboo with so many. Contraction has in fact been going on at the rate of from two to four per cent per annum for the last three years, and is going on at that rate now. A direct contraction of say $40,000,000 of greenbacks during the next eighteen months would probably bring the whole volume of paper money to par with specie without any distress or crisis in trade.

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco had losses in the great fire in this city, to the extent of about $700,000. Its total assets were worth fully $400,000, and with any thing like an honest distribution of its assets the company should have paid at least 50c on the dollar. The company, however, only offered 25c on the dollar, and now because some of the policy holders here refuse to accept 25c, we understand, the company's agent here informs them that the company has appropriated $50,000 of money that rightfully belongs to its creditors to contest their claims at law, proposing thus to bring the creditors to terms by threats of the law's delay.

IN THE MONEY MARKETS, both local and general, there is an easier feeling. In New York the change is quite marked, and has prompted upward speculation in stocks so rapid that it will probably result in a reaction soon.

In this market, there is still an active demand for money, especially from grain dealers. Some of the country banks also are drawing pretty largely on their accounts here to hold grain in the country. The banks of this city, however, are yet well supplied with funds, and all borrowers who produce satisfactory collaterals get money without difficulty at 10 per cent. In the open market money is worth from 10 to 12 per cent on good collaterals for thirty and sixty days.

Exchange continues pretty firm at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115 1-4
5-20s of '62	109 5-8	109 7-8
5-20s of '62, (called)	109	
5-20s of '64	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '65	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65, January and July	110 1-4	110 1-2
5-20s of '67, January and July	111 3-4	112
5-20s of '68, January and July	112 1-8	112 3-8
10-40s	109 1-2	109 3-4
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109 3-8	[illegible]
U. S. Currency 6s	115 3-8	115 5-8
Northern Pac. Gold 7-30s	100	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		109 1-4
Sterling Exchange		110 @ 110 1-2
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-8	109
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
—120s	180	182
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173 @ 175

DIVIDENDS.

The following banks of this city have declared dividends, as follows: Fifth National, 5 per cent for 6 months, to Jan. 1; Third National, 5 per cent for 6 months; Commercial National 5 per cent for 6 months; Cook County National, 2½ per cent for 3 months; Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, 2½ per cent for 3 months; Commercial Loan Company, 10 per cent. We hear of no other banks having made dividends for any term ending Jan. 1, 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR 1871.

The following figures, in relation to the business of some of the leading life insurance companies for the year 1871, are compiled from a chart in course of preparation for the *Spectator*, an insurance periodical published in New York:

Name of Company.	New Policies Issued in 1871. No.	Amount.	Increase or decrease as comp. with 1870. No.	Amount.
Atlantic Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guardian Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homœopathic Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National, United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phoenix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Widows and Orphans' Benefit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Increase as compared with 1870.
†Decrease as compared with 1870.

The above list is incomplete, of course, but we are glad to present our readers thus early, and in advance of other sources of information, these important figures of many of the companies.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,883	4,056	4,869	3,022
Wheat, bu	52,080	18,000	390	1,802
Corn, bu	146,[illegible]60	47,617	37,410	4,948
Oats, bu	28,014	5,490	16,835	1,354
Rye, bu	2,895	1,185	2,664	
Barley, bu	16,410	1,100	794	1,300
Grass seed, lbs	49,671	25,205	89,940	44,100
Flax seed	38,000	6,440		
Broom corn, lbs	42,045	26,550	28,800	34,056
Cured meats, lbs	2[illegible],875		2166,247	765,434
Beef, brls	92		149	130
Pork, brls	135	154	324	429
Lard, lbs	218,[illegible]85	49,920	680,840	134,247
Tallow, lbs	115,[illegible]35	5,220		
Butter, lbs	62,330	18,550	30,870	7,450
Dressed hogs, No.	6,636	2,194	2,390	1,797
Live hogs, No.	11,452	2,997	2,499	
Cattle, No.	700	37	1,577	
Sheep, No.	207	420	730	
Hides, lbs	184,405	29,573	60,000	27,450
Highwines, brls	194	101	232	700
Wool, lbs	7,560	10,810	14,550	6,370
Potatoes, bu	1,866	2,933		
Lumber, m	258	97	533	338
Shingles, m	940	800	120	115
Lath, m				
Salt, brls	180		864	840

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 762 bu wheat; 464 bu corn; 901 bu oats; 1,137 bu rye; 430 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 70 cars wheat, 263 cars corn, 30 cars oats, 4 cars rye; 21 cars barley. Total [illegible] cars, or 151,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day than on Saturday, but with a tendency to greater firmness in grain, while provisions were a shade easier. Buyers were not very desirous to take hold, in any department, but there were not many anxious sellers.

St. Louis has struck a new grievance. She complains that the produce markets of this city are incorrectly reported, and in proof of the statement, cites the fact that our markets are sometimes reported strong at noon, and weak at the closing. The "representatives" of the business men of that place do not seem to understand that there is so much business excitement in Chicago, as to cause a variation in prices on the same day, sometimes to the extent of 3@4c per bu. Of course such a thing would be impossible in St. Louis, hence (they argue) equally impossible in Chicago. To cure this evil they propose to employ a reporter to reside here, for the express purpose of reporting the markets of Chicago to suit the men of St. Louis. With all due consideration for the axiom that every man has a right to spend his money as he pleases, we suggest that the money would be better used in the attempt to build up a market there, so that the reporter in question might be employed in St. Louis, and not be obliged to spend the money of that favored city in the further enrichment of the hotel keepers, butchers, grocers, &c., of Chicago.

Lake freights are firm at 11c bid for corn, which is an advance of fully ½c since the close of navigation, vessel owners being firm in their views in contemplation of a rush from holders of grain when next season opens. The following vessels are already loaded and lying in the Chicago River: Wheat—Schr Montana and bark Northwest. Corn—Props Arizona, Passaic, J. C. King, Golden Fleece, Medina, Minnie Williams, Millard Fillmore, Groton, Colonel Ellsworth, Sunrise, Unadilla, Eveline, and Hubbard. Oats—James Couch, bark Prentiss. 11 for corn, 2 for wheat and 2 for oats. Capacity equal to 500,000 bu of corn, 50,000 bu of wheat, and 51,000 bu of oats.

Highwines were dull and ½c lower, in consequence of heaviness in New York. The market was quoted at 87½c per gallon, and 100 brls sold at that figure near the close.

Dressed hogs opened dull and lower, at $4.75 for average lots, but improved in consequence of receipt of news of greater firmness in New York, and closed at 4.85@4.90, the outside for choice. A fancy lot brought $4.92½. Sales were 2,338 head.

Provisions were again easier and moderately active, but in a speculative way, the only inquiry being for pork and lard to fill shorts. Meats were not much wanted, the bulk of the sales reported having been made on Saturday evening. Hogs were dull, though not quotably lower, being again in large supply, though it was rumored that the bull interest have adopted the expedient of advising holders in the country to let up on their shipments. Mess pork closed easier. Lard and meats unchanged, the following being the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.95@13.00; do seller February, $13.10@13.15; do seller March, $13.35@13.40; do seller April, $13.60. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.55@8.60; do seller February, 8⅝c; do seller March, 8¾c; do seller April, 9c. Green meats at 5½@6c for shoulders; 6⅛c for short ribs; 6¼@6½c for short clear; and 6@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6⅛c for rough sides; 6⅜c for short ribs; 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8½@8⅝c.

Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $13.00; 1,750 brls do at $13.00; 100 brls do at 12.95; 250 brls do seller February at $13.15; 2,700 brls do at $13.12½; 250 brls do at $13.10; 1,000 brls do seller March at $13.47½ (last evening); 500 brls do at $13.40; 750 brls do at $13.37½; 750 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do seller April at $13.60; 528 tcs lard at $8.55; 500 tcs do on private terms; 500 tcs do seller February at $8.62½; 250 tcs do at $8.60; 1,000 tcs do seller April at 9c; 110,000 lbs shoulders, seller the month at 4½c; 20,000 lbs do at 4⅝c; 50,000 lbs do seller February at 4⅝c; 50,000 lbs do green at 4c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, green, at 5½c; 30,000 lbs do salted, at 6⅛c; 50 boxes do at 6⅛c; 100,000 lbs do on private terms; 100 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 100,000 short clear seller March at 6⅝c; 450 boxes do at 6⅝c; 500 boxes do, seller 5 weeks, at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs and 250 pcs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 30,000 lbs do (20 lbs average) at 8c.

Flour was dull and little better than nominal at Saturday's prices, there being no demand of consequence. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extra on private terms; 200 brls spring extra at $6.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.57; 100 brls do at $4.50; 31 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 581 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $15.00, delivered; 10 tons middlings (coarse) at $15.00, on track; and 10 tons do at $15.50, delivered.

Wheat was rather tame at the advance established on Saturday afternoon by the news of a stronger feeling in Liverpool. The market opened weak, at $1.24½ seller February, and declined to $1.24¼ on receipt of news that New York was dull; then advanced to $1.25 at the close, owing to news that New York was stronger. There was little done till the last half of the session, and all the trading was of the speculative order, very little cash wheat being wanted of any grade. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28. No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.23⅞. Seller last half was in better request, and numerous trades were settled up or provided for, to-morrow being delivery day on that option. It sold at $1.23⅞@1.24, and closed at the outside. Seller March sold at $1.26¼@1.26⅜. Cash sales were confined to 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23⅞; 44,200 bu do at $1.23¾; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 2,000 bu do at $1.13; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.03. Total, 62,800 bu.

Corn was steady, with no material change in prices from Saturday. There was a moderate demand for cash corn to fill last half options, maturing to-morrow, and this kept the market firm, especially as New York was reported stronger. Cash No. 2 closed at 41@41⅛c; seller February sold at 41⅜@41½c; seller April at 44⅛@44⅜c; and seller May at 45⅛@45⅜c, all closing firm, with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 104,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 8,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 5,600 bu rejected at 38½c; 4,800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu ears at 38½c; 400 bu do at 38c. Total, 123,200 bu.

Oats were in better demand, and a shade stronger, in sympathy with the tone of New York advices. Cash oats closed at 32¼c; rejected steady at 29@29½c. Seller February sold at 33c; seller April at 34¼@34½c; and seller May at 37¼c. Cash sales were: 14,200 bu at 32½c; 51,200 bu at 32¼c; 1,200 bu rejected (R. I.) at 30c; 600 bu do at 29½c. Total, 67,200 bu.

Rye was a shade firmer, being in good demand, and closed at the outside. Rejected nominal at 60c. Cash sales were: 800 bu No. 2 at 67c; 800 bu do at 66½c; 1,200 bu do at 66¼c; 800 bu do at 66⅛c; 800 bu do at 66c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley ½c lower, but firm at the decline, closing with 61½c bid for No. 2; seller February sold at 61½@62c, closing at 61½c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 10,000 bu do at 61½c; 800 bu No. 3 (fresh receipts), at 50c; 800 bu do (regular), at 48c; 800 bu by sample, at 68c; 1,600 bu do, at 51c; 400 bu do, at 59c. Total, 14,600 bu.

Smith, Hippen & Co., of Pekin, Ill., write as follows:

"In your paper of Friday last, under the heading of Commercial, we find an article referring to shipments of corn made from Pekin and Peoria. You say that in shipping East we have the same nominal rates as from Chicago, while cars are loaded with 24,000 lbs, and only billed as containing 22,000 lbs.

"As one of the heaviest shippers in this section of the country, we deem it our duty to reply to this article. You are misinformed in regard to your assertion, as in the first place our rates are five cents per 100 pounds higher than they are from Chicago, and again we pay full freight on all the grain we ship. All grain shipped East is weighed at the last end of the respective railroad line, and freight collected according to actual weight.

"It is true that we are shipping large quantities of corn to New England, and we think can give you the reason why Eastern parties prefer to buy at Pekin and Peoria instead of Chicago. In the first place we sell all our grain f. o. b., having our own elevator, and consequently avoid the oppressive two-cent charges of the Chicago elevators, and we ourselves inspect and weigh all the corn we ship, and knew that it is done right. Eastern buyers seem to appreciate these things, and we find that our trade is daily increasing."

Felt & Drake, successors to B. P. Baker & Co., in the grain commission line, write as follows, under date of New York, January 13, 1872:

"The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 110,956 (20,409 more than last week); Liverpool, 8,590; Cork, for orders, 25,046.

Total corn, 179,558 (111,701 less than last week); Liverpool, 21,000; Glasgow, 25,597; Cork, for orders, 132,961.

Total flour, 1,880 (722 less than last week); Liverpool, 980; Glasgow, 900.

The Titusville *Courier* gives the following statistics of the Pennsylvania Oil Regions:

	Brls.
Stock at the wells Jan. 1	130,581
Pipe companies stocks Jan. 1	169,245
Refiners stocks, Jan. 1	26,858
Stock in iron tanks, Jan. 1	248,164
Total stock, Jan. 1	568,858
Shipments during Dec	456,135
Total	1,024,993
Stock on hand Dec. 1	512,532
Bal., showing production for the month	512,461
Average per day for 31 days	16,531
Average per day for January	13,690
Average per day for February	13,740
Average per day for March	14,118
Average per day for April	14,186
Average per day for May	15,218
Average per day for June	15,699
Average per day for July	16,237
Average per day for August	17,301
Average per day for September	16,753
Average per day for October	16,741
Average per day for November	16,862
Average per day for December	16,531
Decrease in December	331

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was very quiet, and closed a shade easier, with sellers at $1.25 for the option of seller February. Corn was firmer, closing with buyers at 41⅝c same option. In provisions we note sale of 250 tcs lard, seller the month, in iron-bound tcs, at $8.57½ per 100 lbs.

Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

BUTTER—A light business was doing, and values were without quotable change, sales making at the following range of prices: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The market continues firm for all goods in the list. There is a fair and increasing demand at the annexed quotations: Stark, 30½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@23c; gunnies, single, 19@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Prices were firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were in good demand, and prices were more firmly held, though not quoted higher, as follows: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.25.

BROOMCORN—Continues dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $150.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—Was less active, but steady at Saturday's prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.65; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.60@1.65; wood-bound do, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork brls, and $3.50@5.00 for flour brls.

CHEESE—The demand for this staple continues small, and aside from prime factory, which is scarce and firm, the market is weak. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do imitation, 14½@15c; Western factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Nothing new was noted in the coal market. There was a moderate business doing at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.50; Erie, $10.00@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.00@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in steady fair request, and is firm at $5.50@6.00 per brl.

EGGS—Sales were reported at 33@35c for fresh, and at 22@25c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was again dull. Neither the local nor the interior demand was considerable, and the general market was weak. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 13½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—This market was without change in any important particular. There is a fair and increasing demand, and former rates were firmly sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $5.75@6.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.25; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 44@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges met with a good demand, and there was also a fair inquiry for apples, but for other fruits the market was inactive. We quote: Apples from store, $3.00@4.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@13.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.25@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, with little prospect of any decided improvement for some time to come. For staple goods, the prevalent feeling is still firm. We make no change in our list, as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21@22c; choice do, 22@23c; O. G. Java, 26@28c; Singapore, 25 1-2@26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 22 1-2@23 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4@12 3-4c; A sugar, 11 3-4@12 1-2c; B do, 11 1-4@11 3-4c; XC do, 11 1-4@11 1-2c; C do, 11@11 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4@11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@11 1-4c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 35@40c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@90c; New Orleans, 65@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15@16c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@50c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4@9c; standard 6 1-4@6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4@7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4@6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2@4 3-4c; palm, 4 3-4@5c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4@10c; corn, 10@10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2@7c; common 5@6 1-4c.

HAY—Prices are quoted firm and unchanged: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain steady and firm at annexed prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9½@9¾c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LUMBER—Business continues fair with the city trade, but there is less doing on country account. Prices are steady, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	@37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	33.00@35.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00@40.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@21.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00@26.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@3.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	@ 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—A fairly active trade was witnessed in this department, and the general market is firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@40c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city per lb, 38@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28@30c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 26@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 32@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $85.00@90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report the market fairly active, and prices are being held with great firmness, the tendency being upward. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do 12x12, $12.00; do 14x20, $12.50; do terne, $11.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—There is an active demand and the market is strong at $4.50 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Trade ruled quiet at former rates, as follows: Carbon, 26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 95c@1.00; bankoil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

POTATOES—The supply is large, and prices are still weak and unsettled. There were free sellers to-day at 80@90c for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for straight lots from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices to-day did not undergo any decided change. There was an ample supply and a fair demand at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per doz, $2.50@3.75; turkeys do, 9@11½c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.00; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.00; quail, $1.30@1.40; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

prime, and $3.45@3.50 for choice. Clover quiet at $6.00@6.20. Hungarian nominal at $1.00.

SALT—Is easier, but in good demand. We quote Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.50, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand, and again a shade firmer, at $3.05@3.40 for fair to

TEAS—The market was quiet and prices were steady and uniform. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No new features were developed in this market. Trade was fair, and the following prices were realized:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black-round, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains quiet at the following quotations: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	52@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@42c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

CATTLE—The cattle market was active to-day, and firmer. The supply was liberal, but Eastern buyers were out in full force, and, stimulated by reports of activity and firmness in New York, Albany, and Buffalo, there was a healthy competition, under which sales were quick at full last week's prices. The offerings were of good quality, and most of the sales were effected at prices ranging from $3.75 upward to $6.75. A few thin lots sold at $3.00@3.75, while some extra were taken at $6.25@6.50. The receipts reached 2,996 head, the bulk of which were disposed of at the above range of prices. The market closed firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800@1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

No.		Av.	Price.
35	good smooth steers	1,317	$5.50
37	good steers	1,400	5.40
10	good stock steers	1,084	4.00
62	fleshy steers	1,242	5.20
29	stock steers	884	3.80
13	butchers' stock	1,173	4.12½
31	rough fat steers	1,420	5.50
13	medium steers	1,286	5.00
15	good steers	1,214	5.37½
16	choice steers	1,390	6.00
15	extra steers	1,556	6.50
26	extra steers	1,598	6.50
32	choice steers	1,374	5.50
30	medium steers	1,290	5.12½
16	rough fat steers	1,305	5.02½

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 13,309. The market opened fairly active on packing and shipping account, and continued so throughout, ruling steady and firm at about 5c advance on the closing prices of last week. The supply was light, and the pens were cleared at $4.00@4.15 for inferior to common mixed uneven and coarse lots; at $4.20@4.30 for medium to fair, and at $4.35@4.55 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
79	190	$4.20	41	331	$4.40	58	273	$4.30
61	240	4.30	35	452	4.50	220	297	4.30
63	246	4.30	45	303	4.30	66	274	4.30
100	215	4.35	56	280	4.25	55	290	4.30
45	375	4.40	49	267	4.40	56	294	4.30
119	267	4.25	908	240	4.30	57	286	4.15
54	273	4.20	102	288	4.35	61	307	4.15
116	254	4.25	63	221	4.30	51	258	4.30
54	273	4.20	116	242	4.30	58	280	4.30
56	188	4.00	159	204	4.30	20	231	4.15
115	296	4.25	67	198	4.20	49	421	4.55
64	247	4.15	138	182	4.20	39	409	4.55
43	260	4.30	60	184	4.15	54	269	4.30
109	221	4.30	56	218	4.15	53	276	4.30
143	310	4.35	42	309	4.35			

SHEEP—Received, 1,346. There was a good demand from butchers and shippers, and, though the supply was liberal, about all the offerings were taken, and at very full prices, or at $4.00@4.75 for common thin lots; at $5.00@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@6.90 for good to choice.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, Jan. 13.—There is not much improvement in the market this week. Cheese comes forward in small lots, and much of it, being late ends and inferior, is sold according to its quality. We hear of some farm lots that have changed hands at 9@10c, though fancy would bring 11@11½c. The highest quotation for factories in New York is 14c, and transactions in fine factories are conducted on this basis, allowing the proper deductions for freight and commissions. Some of the Montgomery factories, which, during the season, have been marketed at this place, have closed out their late-made as low as 11c. During the past week the weather has been mild, and advantage has been taken to send small lots forward. The stock of cheese in New York is reported to be considerably less than last year at this time, and this gives prospect of improvement in prices. Many are holding in the hope of getting better terms than are now offered. The total exports from New York for the year 1871 have been 1,275,634 boxes, and for the same time in 1870, 1,188,855 boxes, making an excess of exports the past year over 1870 of 86,779 boxes.

Butter has come forward quite sparingly during the week, and most of it was taken for the local trade at 25@28c, according to quality.

The occasion of the meeting of the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, has called out a large number of persons interested in the dairy business. The Convention is pronounced to be the largest and most useful of any that has been held in the State. F. H. W.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
A meeting of the Chicago Stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company will be held at the SHERMAN HOUSE PARLORS, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors, and other business, pursuant to an adjournment of the regular annual meeting of city stockholders, held at their office December 20.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Our copartnership having expired by limitation, we have this day renewed the same, and shall continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore.
Jan. 1, 1872. PAGE & FERRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MAX FROEHLICH has withdrawn from our firm, and Messrs. FERDINAND KRAMER and CARL KRAMER have been admitted as partners.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.
Chicago, January 10, 1872. 519 State-st.

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J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
REMOVED TO
326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
☞ A general banking business transacted.

TO RENT.

To Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, or Printers.
To rent, by 1st of April, the basement, second, third, and fourth floors, 120x27, of the building on Dearborn-st. immediately adjoining The Tribune. For terms apply to S. GREGSTEN, 750 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
(Successors to Ross & Gossage.)
We will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at cost price, to close, all of our remaining stock of
Bed Blankets,
Bed Comforts,
Beaver Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Seal Sacques,
Muffs and Boas,
And balance of Winter stock, at reduced prices, as they must be sold to make room for Spring Goods.
235 & 237
WEST MADISON-ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
50 new Pianos and Organs for rent or sale on the most favorable terms.
Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. Sole agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Smith's American Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL,
610 Michigan-av.

ROOT & CADY,
612 *Michigan-av.*
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
Steck Pianos,
Root & Cady Pianos,
STRINGS, VIOLINS,
And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FREAR STONE!
The cheapest building stone.
The most beautiful building material.
The best building stone.
Has stood the test of time.
Has stood all climatic tests.
Has stood the test of fire, and proved itself the only FIRE-PROOF stone.
The FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared to furnish this celebrated stone. Are prepared to contract for the erection of plain and ornamental fronts and fire-proof constructions, Vaults, Caps, Sills, Keys, and Water Table.
OFFICE AND WORKS.
Lake Shore, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.
WILLIAM E. SMITH, Superintendent.

BEDDING.

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO., 164-166-158 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc., for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families use. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES—Tons of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED-LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

J. C. MURFEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bedding Material,
FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR, Excelsior, Tickings, Eureka, Burlaps, etc. Highest price paid for FEATHERS.
256 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

A. M. BENNETT,
EXAMINER AND ADJUSTER OF ACCOUNTS.
Mercantile, corporation, and general books of accounts examined and correctly written up. Office, 165 South Clinton-st.

J. YUNKER,
(formerly 75 Dearborn-st.),
PREMIUM BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
369 WABASH-AV. Branch, 206 West Randolph-st. Particular attention given to ladies' wear.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

COFFEES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
COFFEES
Roasted and Ground daily at the HONG KONG TEA CO.'S COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
14 & 16 S. Halsted-st., near Randolph.
Grocers, hotels, and boarding houses supplied at lowest wholesale prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO.,
142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st.,
Distillers of the celebrated
Imperial Gin, Anchor Rye, Boyd's Bourbon, and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

IRON.

MASSILLON PIG IRON.
No. 1 Iron of the same nature and equal to SCOTCH, and at a lower price. Scotch iron also on hand and for sale by
PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD,
9 and 11 North Canal-st.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.
Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.
General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.
Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.
Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.
Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.
Office, No. 198 Pacific-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
BROWN & PRIOR
Will occupy New and Elegant Parlors at
441 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER PECK-COURT,
On Thursday, Jan. 11.
All Winter Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves, AT COST, for the next thirty days.
Please call and examine.
WABASH-AV. AND PECK-COURT.

The Peshtigo Company
Have removed from office of Mears, Bates & Co., to their new office on North Pier, their old location.

TEAS.

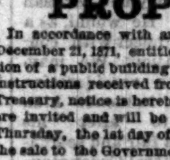
NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
☞ All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
First-class Clyde-built Steamers,—from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, etc., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
EXTRA BOATS WHEN REQUIRED.
Accommodations are unsurpassed.
Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $88 and $97, currency. Steerage, from Chicago, and Steerage, $48.
Drafts at lowest rates, and through Bills Lading granted with quick despatch.
☞ Apply for further information to HENDERSON BROS., General Office, 70 Twenty-third-st. Branch Office 43 Canal-st.
J. WARRACK, General Manager.

SCALES.

Howe's Standard Scales.
Possess valuable improvements over all others.
Adopted by the United States Government, who have purchased over 4,000.
Adopted by many of the railroad companies in the United States.
Over 350 varieties of weighing apparatus manufactured by the Brandon Mfg. Co., who guarantee each and all superior to any other make.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.
A. M. GILBERT & CO., 125 1-2 Michigan-av.
A full and fresh assortment of Scales now in store. Also Trucks, Skids, Baggage Barrows, "Howe" Patent Balances and Beams, Money Drawers. Grocers supplied. Scales repaired.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 113, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, } Jan. 6, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY, } Jan. 6, 1872.

To be sold at public auction, on Thursday, February 8, 1872, and following day, a large quantity of Government property and army clothing. Among the principal articles are the following, viz:
29 horses, unserviceable for army purposes.
1975 great coats, cavalry and infantry.
1,888 uniform coats, infantry.
4,772 pairs trousers, cavalry and infantry.
2,302 pairs stockings.
2,360 blouses, lined and unlined.
1,179 jackets, cavalry.
1,635 pairs shoes, pegged and sewed.
425 pairs boots, pegged and sewed.
630 stable frocks.
563 pairs drawers.
246 rubber blankets.
The other items consist of a lot of damaged Quartermaster's stores, such as paulins, harness, ambulances (2), tools, etc., etc., and clothing and equipage, such as blankets, bedsacks, knapsacks, mittens, axes, spades, tents, canteens, ponchos, etc., etc.
The clothing consists partly of unserviceable sizes and partly of damaged articles.
Lists will be furnished to those who may apply.
Terms, cash in United States currency.
C. A. REYNOLDS, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SAFES.

For Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
AND FOR
Vault Doors, Iron Vaults
AND BANK WORK,
GO TO
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Lemont Indebtedness.

TAKE NOTICE—All persons holding indebtedness against the town of Lemont, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, are hereby requested to file a statement with the Town Clerk of said town, of the amount of the indebtedness held by them, by whom made, for what purpose, where made, and to whom given, on or before the 28th day of January, 1872. JOHN T. DERBY, Town Clerk.
Dated January 5, 1872.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28, 1871.
An election for Directors of the "Life Association of America" will be held at the office of the association, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of January, 1872. Polls open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.
WM. HANLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. TAPPEN, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappen, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.
WILLIAM F. MALLORY, Administrator.
Chicago, Jan. 15, A. D. 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other produce to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD,
124 West Washington-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

"Prepare for the Cholera."
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

SASH, DOORS, &C.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,
MOULDINGS, STAIRS,
Stair Rails, Window Frames,
Inch and two-inch Flooring, dressed and matched, thoroughly seasoned, lower than the lowest. You will save money and promptly done, give us a call. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all communications to
Factory, Corner Twenty-second & Morgan-sts.
Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company.
F. GUSTORF, Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 6:00 a m	* 8:20 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:20 p m	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a m	* 9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	* 9:30 a m	* 9:00 p m
Cairo Express	† 7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a m	* 9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	† 7:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	* 7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	* 9:20 a m
do do do	* 1:00 p m	* 1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	* 4:15 p m
do do do	* 6:15 p m	* 7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—32 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	*6:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex., via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. R'y's office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Northeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Yankton ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Poetry, Science, and Theology.

Periodical Literature---The Reviews---Announcements for Februarg---Literary Miscellany.

THE DEBATABLE LAND BETWEEN THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT, with Illustrative Narrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, Author of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1872.

Neither the slouchy manner in which this volume is bound and printed, nor the execrably bad paper, should deter any reader from its perusal. A work by a Spiritualist so eminent as Robert Dale Owen cannot but be a remarkable one, and should attract the attention of those who ordinarily pass Spiritualistic literature by. Mr. Owen has covered a broad field. Fully one-fourth of the book is occupied by a prefatory address to the Protestant clergy, reviewing the present attitude of the religious world in connection with modern science, and keenly discusses the doctrines of vicarious atonement, original depravity, a personal Devil, and an eternal Hell. Apart from this address, Mr. Owen has two prominent objects in view. The first is to afford conclusive proof of immortality, aside from any historical or written evidence: and, to this end, he introduces many pages of remarkable narratives, which, incredible as they may seem at first sight, are sustained by strong evidence. The second object is to show that religion, as Christ taught it, finds its best support in the evidence of modern Spiritual phenomena; and that the strongest of all proofs going to substantiate the Gospel narratives are found in these same phenomena rationally interpreted. The earnestness and honesty of purpose with which it is written, and the thrilling and weird character of the narratives which he introduces, make of it a singularly interesting book, even to one not believing in the doctrine of Spiritualism. It is a book which will attract very general attention in these debatable times.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS: Three Lectures. By Professors ROSCOE, HUGGINS, and LOCKYER. New Haven, Conn.: C. C. Chatfield & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1872.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. No. 1. Strange Discoveries Respecting the Aurora, and Recent Solar Researches. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S., Author of "The Sun," "Other Worlds than Ours," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Shepard & Dillingham. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1872.

The admirable little pamphlet, published by Chatfield & Co., entitled "Spectrum Analysis," and issued as No. 7 of the University Series, contains three lectures on the above subject, one by each of those three great lights of spectroscopic research: Professors Roscoe, Huggins, and Lockyer, before a Workingmen's Association in England, and are, therefore, couched in language intelligible to the ordinary mind. This little work can scarcely be read attentively without making the reader very much wiser in reference to the chemical constitution of the sun and stars, and the result of those researches with regard to the problems of starmotion. The publication of such essays cannot but accomplish great good in contributing to the spread of valuable scientific information among the people.

The pamphlet entitled "Strange Discoveries Respecting the Aurora, and Recent Solar Researches," by R. A. Proctor, of England,—a rather voluminous writer on astronomical subjects, who generally succeeds in putting the thoughts of other people into presentable shape,—will, on comparison with the pamphlet noticed above, convince anyone that Mr. P.'s mode of handling a subject is much inferior to that of Roscoe, Huggins, and Lockyer,—men who are investigators as well as writers.

GENTLE MEASURES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING OF THE YOUNG; or The Principles on which a Firm Parental Authority may be Established and Maintained, without Violence or Anger, and the Right Development of the Moral and Mental Capacities be Promoted by Methods in Harmony with the Structure and the Characteristics of the Juvenile Mind. By JACOB ABBOTT, Author of "Science for the Young," "Harper's Story-Book," "Franconia Stories," "Abbott's Illustrated Histories," etc. Numerous Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

The venerable Jacob Abbott, who, for more than forty years, has been laboring for youth, is once more before the public in a sensible little volume, advocating the governing of children by mildness, and by methods corresponding to the characteristics of the youthful mind. When he first commenced the advocacy of such measures, his works met with very general opposition; for two generations ago, as some of us may remember, there was a very liberal application of the Biblical injunction not to spoil the child by sparing the rod. Year by year, however, parental authority has tempered itself more to the tone of Mr. Abbott's teachings, and this volume of his old age will find the field much more ready for the sowing than it was in his younger days. The book is an eminently sensible and judicious one,—its principles being illustrated by short stories in each case, to give point to their application. The collection of engravings is decidedly amusing, especially for a didactic work.

MINES, MILLS, AND FURNACES of the Pacific States and Territories: An Account of the Condition, Resources, and Methods of the Mining and Metallurgical Industry in Those Regions, Chiefly Relating to the Precious Metals. A Sequel to "American Mines and Mining." By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., Vice President American Institute of Mining Engineers; Editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal;" United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, etc., etc. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1871.

Those who have read "The Mines of the West" and "American Mines and Mining," both of which were reviewed in THE TRIBUNE at some length some time since, will hardly need an introduction to make the acquaintance of this excellent volume, the third of the series by Mr. Raymond. The present volume is in no sense a repetition of, but rather a supplement to, the previous ones,—containing much additional information of a valuable nature concerning the gold and silver mining industry of the United States, with practical recommendations of great importance to those engaged in it, especially in regard to the stamp-mill process, and the general discussion of smelting processes for silver ores. Mr. Raymond's previous volumes have been accepted as authority, both in this country and Europe, and the present one will also be included in this flattering estimate of excellence.

OUR ENGLISH BIBLE, AND ITS ANCESTORS. By TREADWELL WALDEN, Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1872.

The object of this handsome little volume is to give a narrative of the long and remarkable struggle of the Bible into English, including the manuscript editions, the Saxon versions, and Wycliffe's Bible, the printed Bibles of Erasmus, Ximenes, and Tyndale, and the lineal descendants of Tyndale, the Bibles of Coverdale, Rogers, Cromwell, Cranmer, Geneva, and the Bishops, the Greek Testaments of Stephens and Beza, and the present Bible, its formation and excellence. In view of the present gathering of scholars at Westminster Abbey, engaged upon the revision of the Bible, this volume possesses a peculiar interest. Its interests were first delivered in the form of parochial lectures, and present a complete history of the Bible, from the Saxon versions down to that of James I., in a very concise and scholarly manner. It should be the companion to the Bible in every household.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW: AND OTHER POEMS. By J. W. WATSON. New and enlarged edition. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

It would be thoroughly superfluous for us to say a word in comment on the poem which introduces this volume. Nothing of praise or censure could probably affect its popularity, and, although it has been the stock poem for scores of elocutionists and readers, it still retains its freshness as a page out of real life. Like many another poem which has found itself suddenly famous, it has shared the fate of being claimed by various literary freebooters, but, fortunately for Mr. Watson's peace, they are now all silenced, and the author is tranquilly in possession of his own child, with no one to dispute its paternity. The poems, which are companions to "The Beautiful Snow," are, like it, mainly lyrics of the street and home; but, although they show a very lively fancy and strong touches of sympathy with humanity, they have not the remarkable pathos of the more celebrated work. For all this, the volume is a very genial one, and will undoubtedly be a very popular one. It is beautifully bound and printed,—a fact to be noted when the usual slovenliness of Peterson's publications is considered.

POLITICAL ROMANISM; OR, THE SECULAR POLICY OF THE PAPAL CHURCH. By the Rev. G. W. Hughey, A. M. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. New York: Carlton & Lanahan. 1872.

In this book the writer endeavors to establish that the Pope of Rome claims not only to govern the Papal States, but also claims, by virtue of his office as Vicar of Christ, an indirect supreme authority in temporals over all the Kingdoms of the Earth. He cites the open denials of such claim by the various English, American, and other Prelates of the Church, and argues that these denials are not authoritative, and are wholly opposed by the teachings and practice of the Church. All of which he considers dangerous to free institutions, and seeks to arouse public sentiment against the growth of the Catholic [illegible].

Periodical Literature.

The *Overland Monthly* for January is announced as a holiday number, although its contents do not possess a distinctive holiday character. They are, on the other hand, almost purely local to the Pacific Coast, and treat of a variety of topics which will be of special interest to those who are themselves interested in whatever pertains to that wonderful region. Among the papers of this number is "Tropical California," which gives an interesting picture of the old Missions of San Buenaventura and San Buenaventura; "Wine-Making in California," which draws some parallels between grape-growing in France and in California, and gives a detailed statement of the methods of the manufacture of wine and brandy; "Dawn," a story of mining life on the American River in 1848; "The Spiritualistic Drum," a scientifico-humorous sketch, located in Sonora; "Cook's Inlet, Alaska," in which is contained an account of the establishment of a military post at Kenay Harbor, where Russian America first came into the possession of the United States; "About the Month of the Columbia," a very readable description of the country around Astoria; and "State Geological Survey," a detailed review of the year's labors of the State Geologist. The remaining articles are of more general interest, and include three capital stories: "The Gleichen Legend," "A General Outflanked," and "The Soul of the Corporation;" "Some Pine Knots," a sketch of life in North Carolina; the "Perils of the George's Banks' Fisheries;" and four poems: "Only a Dream," "At the Hill's Base," "The New House," and "Dead are the Sierras," the latter of which savors of Joaquin Miller. With this number, the *Overland* enters upon its eighth volume, and we are glad to know that it does so under the most encouraging of auspices. It is one of the best magazines in the country, and numbers among its contributors the following well-known writers: Prof. J. D. Whitney, Stephen Powers, Joaquin Miller, Charles Warren Stoddard, Arpad Haraszthy, Ina D. Coolbrith, Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Mrs. F. F. Victor, Rev. Thomas Condon, N. S. Dodge, H. D. Jenkins, Leonard Kip, Edgar Fawcett, Prentice Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Piatt, Captain Scammon, J. F. Bowman, Mrs. Neall, John Hayes, Josephine Clifford, Taliesin Evans, Theodore F. Dwight, Henry Degroot, M. G. Upton, Dr. Ver Mehr, W. C. Bartlett, Mrs. White, John C. Cremony, Daniel O'Connell.

The *Quarterly German Magazine*, a periodical devoted to popular essays on Science, History, and Art, published in Berlin, and reprinted by E. Steiger, New York, is meeting with a large circulation in this country. The November number, for which we are indebted to the publishers, contains three papers which are of peculiar value to those interested in science, viz.: "The Cranial Affinities of Man and the Ape," "Sight and the Visual Organ," and "The Circulation of the Waters on the Surface of the Earth."

The second number of the *Chicago Pulpit*, which is just out, contains a very characteristic and withal practical sermon, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Standard Hall, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, 1871, by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, on "New Habits for the New Year."

The stately old quarterly, the *North American Review*, comes out for January in its staid old style, and full of solid reading. Unlike the monthlies, it has no holiday necessities, no annual announcements to make; but, apparently knowing that it is useless to seek for patronage beyond the coterie of scholars who now sustain it, it keeps on true to its motto, treating Trojan and Tyrian alike, and devoting itself to examination and criticism. Its range of topics in this number is somewhat wider than usual, and more popular in character. F. B. Sanborn discusses the "Poor-Law Administration in New England." Charles Astor Bristed contributes an excellent paper showing the particular causes of deficiency in American criticism, and remarkable for its announcement that the literary sceptre has been transferred from New York to Boston, and that the conditions are favorable for establishing in the latter city "a school of deep, wide, and conscientious investigation, and placing New England criticism where it has never yet been—on the level of New England production." Dorsey Gardner contributes a schoolboy essay on "Oratory and Journalism"—a title which should have been more specifically called "English Oratory and Journalism," as the writer devotes himself exclusively to analysis of English orators and the effect of journals in that country upon oratory. Francis T. Palgrave, who has made such a beautiful collection of poems in his "Treasury," contributes an interesting sketch of Thomas Watson, a little-known poet of the sixteenth century, the author of the "Hecatompathia, or Passionate Century of Love." The analysis of this poem is extremely well done, and is liberally illustrated with extracts. Lovers of poetry will heartily thank Mr. Palgrave for making them more familiarly acquainted with this amorous sonneteer. Henry Adams furnishes a long, but entertaining, paper on life in Harvard College in 1787, the data for which are derived from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. "The Butler Canvass," the concluding paper, is devoted to a discussion of General Butler's recent canvass, more especially with regard to the relations of labor and capital as developed by it, and incidentally analyzes Wendell Phillips' endorsement and support of Butler in that canvass. The writer proposes to follow up, in another paper, the discussion of Mr. Butler's canvass, as initiating an agitation in Massachusetts which seems likely to result in the calling of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

The Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that they have effected an arrangement with the English publishers which enables them to offer to American readers the *Contemporary Review*, that storehouse of the leading moods and movements of English thought, at half the price for which it has hitherto been sold. We are indebted to the publishers for the December number, containing Tennyson's "Last Tournament;" a scientific paper on "Yeast," by Professor Huxley; a critical sketch of George MacDonald's poetical works, by Henry Holbeach; "The Secular Studies of the Clergy," by the Rev. Richard F. Littledale; "Things Needful to the Improvement of the Working Classes," by Thomas Wright; "On the Philosophy of Mythology," by Max Muller; and "The Crisis in the Catholic Church in Bavaria," by a Bavarian Catholic.

The second number of *Every Saturday* in its new form has been received, containing an admirable selection of foreign light literature, the most notable feature of which is a capital story from *Tinsley's Magazine*, entitled "Colonel Cleve's Wife."

Van Nostrand's (New York) *Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, for January, is an unusually interesting number. It contains articles on Railroads, Fire-Bricks, Spoiling Buildings, Steam Boilers, Pneumatic Despatch Tubes, Artillery, Castings, Temperature Produced by Solar Radiation, the Velocity of Meteoric Stones, and several others, all of which contain numerous solid chunks of fact, and furnish much food for thought.

An important article, on the "Defects of the National Banking System," will appear in *Scribner's* for February. The same number will contain Professor Hayden's article, "More About the Yellowstone," with T. Moran's drawings; a timely illustrated description of "The Mormons and Their Religion;" a charming paper by Warner,—"Back Log Studies—Renewed;" a new and powerful story by Saxe Holm (author of "Esther Wynn's Love-Letters"), entitled "How One Woman Kept Her Husband;" "Christine Nilsson and Her Maestro," by Mrs. R. S. Greenough. Dr. Holland will have a topic concerning "Trifles on the Platform." There will also be notices of William Hunt's pictures, and of Santley the singer, with several other features of special interest.

The *Lakeside Monthly* for February will be issued Jan. 30. Its leading features will be the opening chapters of a serial story by Professor D. H. Wheeler, entitled "Twenty Years Ago; A Story of Real Life on the Prairies;" a paper on Chicago and the Relief Committee," by Sidney Howard Gay, Esq.; a discussion of the materials which should be used in the reconstruction of Chicago, by Colonel J. W. Foster; and "The People and the Railroads," a paper by the Secretary of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission. This number of the *Lakeside* will also contain seasonable articles upon "Land Titles in Chicago," "The Chicago Tammany," "Our Historical Society," "The Chicago Academy of Sciences," etc. It will also present a large amount of attractive and entertaining miscellaneous articles, among which are: "Up the Nile with Cook's Tourists," by Frances E. Willard; "When Did the Human Race Begin?" by W. W. Kinsley; "The Yarn of a Weaver," by George E. Wright; "In the California Redwoods," by Stephen Powers (Socrates Hyacinthe); "Unawares" (poem), by Howard Glyndon; "A Hasheesh Dream," by Egbert Phelps; "Steve Boggins' Courtship," by W. B. Williams.

John Partridge's Almanac, a compound of astrology, fortune-telling, and vulgarity, has been discontinued, after a continuous existence of two centuries. Says the London *Bookseller*, in writing its obituary: "We possess many volumes of him, side by side with the obscene and profane *Poor Robin*, who received his *coup de grace* from the *British Almanac*. Now *Partridge* follows, and the days of *Thomas Moore* are numbered. But *Zadkiel* flourishes."

The magazine fever has extended to our Northern neighbors, and now the *Canadian Monthly and National Review*, the only one of its kind in Canada, has been issued, by Adam Stevenson & Co., Toronto. "The Treaty of Washington" is fairly discussed, and the clauses relating to the fishery question are well worth reading. "Curiosities of Canadian Literature" and "The Cavalry Charges at Sedan" are both interesting papers. Contributions from Canadian writers and some selections from European authors make up the rest of the number. The February number will contain articles on the Recent Canadian Census, the Copyright Question, and the "Great Duel of the Seventeenth Century," the latter by Goldwin Smith.

George Eliot is said to have received the largest sum ever agreed in advance to be paid by a publisher for a novel. She was give $30,000 for "Romola," which came out in the *Cornhill Magazine*, owned by Messrs. Smith & Elder.

Literary Miscellany.

Henry T. Tuckerman's last work was the editing of the writings of his old friend, John P. Kennedy, which he did without pay.

—The life of C. L. Vallandigham, by his brother, the Rev. James L. Vallandigham, will be brought out by Turnbull Brothers, of Baltimore.

—The International Publishing House in Brussels has purchased three new manuscripts from Victor Hugo,—two volumes of poetry and a juvenile work.

—In Trubner's forthcoming catalogue of select dictionaries and grammars of the principal languages, will be included no less than 250 tongues and dialects.

—Ruskin's six lectures on Sculpture, at Oxford, during Michaelmas time, will be immediately published, under the title of "Aratia Pentelici."

—The two libraries of St. Cloud and Meudon, which were removed inside Paris shortly before the siege, are to be added permanently to the library of the Louvre, now being rapidly constructed.

—The latest contribution to the literature of the next life that has been announced is "Man Not Immortal," a review of the doctrine of annihilation, by Leonard C. Thorne, editor of the *Herald of Life*.

—Henry Ward Beecher has published a little temperance pamphlet, entitled "Liberty and Love; An Appeal to the Conscience to Banish the Wine-Cup."

—Mr. Ezra Abbot's wonderful catalogue of books and tracts, in all languages, on the immortality of the soul, heaven, hell, purgatory, etc., has been published by Mr. Widdleton, of New York, under the title of "The Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life."

—Miss Kate Field's "Pen-Photographs of Dickens' Readings" has run through its first edition in London already. The *Graphic* says that "Miss Field has fixed her perceptions upon paper with such success as to render her little book indispensable to all who would study the great author in his personal relation to his writings."

—The next book of American travel will be Steven Powers' narrative of pedestrian journeys in our half-explored territories of the Southwest. The Columbian Book Company, of Hartford, has it in press, under the title, "Afoot and Alone: A Walk from Sea to Sea by the Southern Route; Adventures and Observations in Southern California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas," &c.

—Somebody once asked M. Victor Hugo if he could write English poetry. "Certainement," replied the infallible; and, sitting down, delivered himself of the following:

> Pour chasser le spleen
> J'entrai dans un inn
> O, mais je bus le gin,
> God save the queen!

which is macaronic English certainly.

—Mr. Crooker, in the *Literary World*, announces that a more rapid and cheaper process of engraving wood-cuts has been put in practice in Boston. The details are kept secret, but it combines several features of several old processes, and involves manual skill as well as chemical operations. If effects a material saving of more than two-thirds in the cost of wood-cuts.

—Among the recollections revived at the recent Williams College reunion at New York city was that of the suspension of William Cullen Bryant for a flagrant violation of the rules of the College. His offense consisted in reciting a poem entitled "Thanatopsis," before it had been corrected by the President! The result was that Bryant graduated at Yale, and the poem went forth to the world in the unfinished condition in which the present finds it.

—A most interesting literary relic is announced to be for sale, in England. It is Oliver Goldsmith's "Political View of the Present War with America upon Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany, and Holland"—an original autograph manuscript, 40 pages folio, believed to be unpublished, which came to the late "King of Arms" from the Library of Isaac Reed, to whom it was presented by George Stevens, who had it from Hamilton the printer.

—Mr. John Lovell, a Canadian publisher is about to establish a printing office at Rouse's Point, near the border line, where his printing will be done. The type will be composed in Montreal and when the forms are set up, sterotyped plates will be taken. These will be taken to Rouse's Point, where Mr. Lovell will have his presses, paper and other material, and the sheets will then be worked off. After the sheets are printed and made up into books, they will be available for the American market, being American prints, or they may be sent into the Dominion, paying duty as any other American reprints. Mr. Lovell's position will be this: at Rouse's Point he will be an American citizen, and he will have the same rights as any American publisher; but he will have the great advantage over them of being subject to less rent and taxation, and will be in a position to produce books at much less cost, and may have command of both the American and Canadian markets.

VALLANDIGHAM.

His First Attempt to Return from Banishment.

From advance sheets of the life of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, written by his brother, the Rev. J. L. Vallandigham, the following is taken:

On the morning of the 5th day of May, 1863, Mr. Vallandigham was violently torn from his home, and after an illegal and unjust trial was sent into banishment. On the evening of the 15th day of June, 1864, he returned of his own accord, returning—and was once more sheltered beneath his own roof, in the bosom of his own family. The circumstances attending his return were highly interesting and exciting. Before narrating them, however, we will give an account of an attempt he made to return some eight or nine months before, and for this account we are indebted to Dr. J. A. Walters, of Dayton. In a letter dated October 7, 1871, he says:

"Yours was duly received, in which you wish to know, in consequence of my long, intimate, and confidential relations with the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, if I have not some secret private political history of him that would be of interest to the public, and that might be properly made known, and if so, whether I would not furnish it to you for publication. Mr. Vallandigham, as his most confidential friends all know, and very little private or secret history as regards himself. He always appeared to move from fixed principles, and these principles were the same in private as in public. However, in looking over my papers I find several things that may be of public interest, known only to myself. Enclosed you will find some papers from him that you are at liberty to use if you think them of sufficient interest. But, with a view to a proper understanding of the circumstances which gave rise to these papers, it will be necessary for me to give a short explanation.

"All history gives account of premonitions, unseen influences, which actuate men for good or for evil. The Bible speaks of guardian angels that watch over us, and of course impress us for our own good or for the good of others. Scarcely any of us but do acts for which we are unable at the time to give a reason, but which in due course of events is made to appear plain. This apparent digression will explain itself as we progress.

"Mr. Vallandigham arrived in Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, about the 24th day of August, 1863, and took rooms at the Hirons House. In the forepart of September following, I, in company with a friend, spent several days with him at his new quarters. In a few weeks after my return home, I began to feel an almost irresistible desire to visit him again; yet I knew of no reason why I should. I had nothing new to communicate to him, neither could I conceive that he had anything of interest to communicate to me. I would reason myself into the belief that it was worse than folly for me to visit him under the circumstances, having been there only a few weeks before. I tried to banish the idea from my mind, but it would not down at my bidding; and the promptings to go appeared to strengthen with my desire to get rid of them. Yielding to these strong and apparently irresistible influences, I again visited him on the 29th of September. I got there in the night, and found him in his room with a Mr. Pugh, of Detroit, to whom he introduced me, and said: 'Mr. Pugh, this is a confidential friend of mine, with him everything is safe; we will communicate to him our entire business, and hear what he thinks of it.' He then stated that he had just completed an engagement with Mr. Pugh, by which he would be in Toledo on the night of October 1; that on that day he was going sixteen miles below Detroit, on the Detroit River, Canada side, and that Mr. Pugh was to station horses for him every ten miles, on the opposite side of the river, to Toledo; that he would cross the river in the night and go through to Toledo in time for the train to Lima the same night. Said he: 'Voorhees, Merrick, and others, speak in Toledo on the evening of that day, and I intend to speak at that meeting with them, and from thence continue to stump the State until the election. I have,' continued he, 'just as much right to stump the State as Brough, and am determined to do it.' 'Now,' said he, 'we will hear what you have to say to this determined purpose of mine to vindicate, as I claim, a sacred and constitutional right which no citizen should ever yield but with his life.' I have no recollection of ever feeling in all my life such an irresistible determination to prevent any act or occurrence as I tried to prevent him from the execution of these plans, as I firmly believed their execution could result in nothing but disaster to himself, if not to the peace and quiet of the State. I replied immediately, and with as much force as I could command, that so sure as he did cross into Ohio he was a dead man; that the wild and almost demoniacal influence which always takes possession of a portion of the people in time of war had, by the action of the Administration press, been all turned against him; that under this influence I believe thousands stood ready to take his life, and would do it with a conscientious belief that they were doing God and their country service. Mr. Pugh left, and we continued the subject until 12 o'clock that night, and more or less all the next day. I used every argument and resorted to every device that I thought would in any way bear upon the case, but all to no effect. The arrangements were all made, and go he would, to vindicate a right which he claimed was nearer and dearer to him than life itself. That evening I bade him good-bye, and went down to the river with a view of crossing for home, but did not feel satisfied; and, while waiting for the Canada train to come in, I resolved to return and spend another night with him, and see if I could not make some impression on him that might turn the scale in his attempt to cross. I did so, and argued the case all over again, but with no better success. The next morning, when I took leave of him, I remarked with much feeling and great earnestness, that I hoped to God a storm would come up that evening by which he would be prevented from crossing the river. He replied that he believed very much in special providences; and that if an occurrence of that kind should take place, he scarcely knew what his action might be. This was the first evidence he exhibited that anything could swerve him from his purpose, and showed that while he was apparently unyielding to all human influences, he was ready to yield to what might be a providential manifestation. Before I left he handed me a written address to the people of Ohio (which you will find inclosed), and requested me, as soon as I heard by telegraph or otherwise, of his crossing into Ohio, to hand it to his nephew, James L. Robertson, and have him publish it in the Dayton *Empire*, and send copies to the leading papers throughout the State.

"About 10 o'clock that day it commenced storming and raining, and continued throughout the entire day and into the night. He went down in the afternoon of that day through the storm to the intended place of crossing. The river at this point is about a mile and a quarter wide, and, having no other way of crossing but a small skiff, with the waves running high, and in the night, the crossing would be in the highest degree hazardous; and no doubt it appeared to him, in connection with what I had said, a providential interposition to save his life for some future usefulness to his country, and he did not make the attempt.

"The next morning I received the following despatch from Mr. P.:

> "'DETROIT, Oct. 2, 1863.
> "'*Mr. J. A. Walters:*
> "'The cider can't be sent. P.'

"The next day I received the following letter from Mr. Vallandigham:

> "'[Private.]
> "'WINDSOR, Canada, Oct. 2, 1863.
> "'MY DEAR DOCTOR: The storm was a more successful logician and counsellor than you; so here I am awaiting results. But mind, now, I depend on you and all of you to make extra exertions to bring Dayton and Montgomery County up to the highest mark. I have written Pugh to be positively at D. on the 10th. Now, Doctor, go to work and telegraph me good news on the 13th. Truly, "'C. L. VALL.'"

Mr. Vallandigham was a firm believer in Providence, and, judging from this providential hint that the time for him to return had not yet come, he resolved to patiently wait a little longer.

—The Washington *Patriot* says the President will hold receptions from 8 to 10 p. m., Feb. 1 and 15. Mrs. Grant's receptions will take place from 2 to 4 p. m. on Tuesdays. Mrs. Colfax will receive from 2:30 to 5 p. m. on Wednesdays.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Outrages on the Steamer Florida---Statement of the Captain.

Spanish Atrocities in Cuba—The London Times' View of the Struggle.

The Outrages on the Florida—Statement of the Master of the Vessel.

George Mitchell, Master of the steamship Florida, has made a sworn statement of the circumstances attending the departure of the Florida from the port of St. Thomas. This statement, which is corroborated by the first and second mates, and others of the crew of the vessel, is as follows:

On the 14th of December the Florida set sail from St. Thomas, laden in ballast, and bound for New York. At 5 o'clock on the morning of that day the vessel hove short and set foresail and mainsail. At 6 a. m. a steam-tug came alongside and took the ship's hawser, and she then weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. At 7 a. m. the steam-tug cast off its line, and the Florida set all sail. At 8 a. m. the Spanish war-vessel Vasco Nunez de Balboa, which had been watching the Florida while in port, was seen passing Water Island under steam and sail directly in the track of the Florida. At 10:30 a. m. the war-steamer, which bore east northeast, distant three miles, clewed up her sails and bore down on the Florida. At 10:40 a. m. the smoke of a steam-vessel was seen to windward, when the war-steamer hauled to the northward in a parallel course with that of the Florida. The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax and St. Thomas mail-boat. The war-steamer then bore down on the Florida, with her crew at quarters, and guns run out, ready for action. When the war-steamer was in speaking distance, she fired a blank shot at the Florida, and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge. The United States flag was then hoisted on the Florida, and no further notice was taken of the hostile demonstration. Ten minutes after firing the first gun, the war-steamer fired a second gun, and the shot was seen to ricochet astern of the Florida. The Florida was then hove to, and a cutter from the war steamer came toward her, the Western Isle of the Virgin group bearing southeast quarter east, distant ten miles. A boat from the Vasco Nunez de Balboa came alongside, and an officer and interpreter came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by the master, and, after examining the papers, the officer returned them. He then asked permission to go through the between-decks, and the master, considering that it would be useless to contend against the superior force, acquiesced. The officer then went from the cabin through between-decks, and came out of the fore hatchway, having gone through the ship from aft forward. The officer and interpreter then went away, telling the master he could proceed on his voyage. All possible sail was then set on the Florida, and she proceeded on her course toward New York. At 2 p. m. there prevailed light winds from the eastward, and fine weather, the war steamer keeping company with the Florida. At 4 p. m. the Florida stowed anchors and boat, the Vasco Nunez de Balboa still being in her company; but, at 9 p. m., the Florida lost sight of the Vasco Nunez de Balboa's light astern.

The Florida then proceeded on her voyage without anything worthy of note occurring until Thursday, the 21st of December, shortly after midnight, when, in a heavy squall from the northwest, the ship gave a very heavy lurch and plunge, which carried away her foretopmast. At 2 a. m. there was a very heavy sea, the ship laboring and straining greatly, and leaking. The pumps were properly attended to. The crew succeeded in saving the wreck and rigging of the foretopmast. The weather became moderate, but with a heavy sea still running. They wore ship to the westward. Friday, the 22d, began with a moderate breeze and a very heavy sea running; the ship laboring and rolling greatly. At 1 p. m., finding the ship was quite unmanageable in her disabled state, the master bore away for Nassau, where she arrived on the morning of the 24th of December, being towed into port on account of bad winds. Having repaired damages, on Saturday, the 30th of December, the Florida sailed from Nassau and proceeded on her intended voyage to New York. The Spanish gunboat Descubridor following the ship out of port. At 9:30 a. m., when distant about a mile from the Florida, the gunboat fired a blank shot. The national flag was then hoisted on the Florida. At 9:40 a. m. the Spanish gunboat fired a shot, which came whistling through the air across the Florida's stern, and falling in the water some 200 or 300 yards distant. The master then backed the foretopsail, and hove the ship to. At 10:15 a. m. an officer from the gunboat came alongside the Florida in a boat, with a boat's crew, all armed. The officer came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown him. He read them and returned them to the master. He then asked permission to go through between-decks, to which the master, having no power to resist, assented. At 10:30 the officer left the Florida, which made all sail, and proceeded on her voyage toward New York.

Spanish Atrocities in Cuba.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 13.

We are enabled, through the kindness of a friend recently arrived from Cuba, who had taken the pains to commit to paper some evidences of the atrocities lately committed by the Spanish volunteers of the jurisdiction of Manzanillo and the neighboring districts, at the time they were committed, to prove to our readers that the late brutal executions of the eight students in Havana were insignificant, in point of barbarity, to the deeds of the volunteers in cities and country places further removed from the civilized world.

LIST OF CUBANS MASSACRED.

July 24. At Las Calabazas, a Spanish guerrilla party murdered all the family of Captain Joseph Arias of the Liberating army. It was composed of Captain Arias' wife Inez, their son Maximilian, and his brother-in-law Juan. Their crimes were solely their relationship.

Assassinations committed by the Spanish guerrillas during August, 1871, in the District of Santiago de Cuba: Salvador Diaz, 90 years old; Eeloisa Suarez, widow; Maria Aguilera, married woman; Jose Alfaro, old man, and his family, consisting of four persons; Jose Maria Sanchez, an old man, his son, and a crippled daughter; Antonia Sanchez, young married woman, and her daughter, 10 years old; Maria Duany, married woman, and three sons, eldest 9 years old; Francisco Alvarez, and twenty other persons of all ages and both sexes; Marcello de la Rosa, 60 years old, crippled; Gregorio Alcantara, an invalided old man; Pedro Vasquez and his wife, the former taken on his sick bed; Simon de Mora, stabbed on his sick bed in presence of his mother, who was over 90 years old; Mariana, a young woman, hanged to a tree at El Cotton, and her infant daughter, abandoned at the feet of the corpse; Vicente Portales and thirty nine others, men and women; Leoncio Oliva, an invalid.

In consequence of the capture and sacking of Jiguani, by General Vicente Garcia, the rage of the Spaniards vented itself on several families of the city, whom they cruelly and cowardly murdered.

The unfortunate beings who have been murdered in cold blood by the volunteers of Manzanillo amounts to over 700. Very many of the victims were men who had surrendered. They have mostly been assassinated at a place called La Maromera, about a mile from the city, where they are taken, sometimes at night, sometimes by day, under the pretence that they are to collect forage or to serve as guides. There the volunteers cut their throats and leave the corpses, generally horribly mutilated, as food for the birds of prey. The immense amount of human bones which whiten that hetacomb strikes horror to the most depraved heart, unless it be a Spanish one.

ONE SPANIARD MURDERING OVER 500 CUBANS.

The monster called Tison, second in command of the Spanish guerrillas of Santa Cruz, called El Rayo, told Mrs. Clara Telier de Milanes, when she surrendered at Guavaval, in company with other ladies of the best families of Bayamo, that he had had the pleasure of murdering, with his own hand, seventeen officers from the rank of Brigadier down, and over 500 other Cubans, and that he was only commencing his work.

Captain Dominguez, in command of the camp at Naranjo, in the justification of Bayamo and his Sergeant, Reyes, who was Captain of that rural district, when drunk one day got up a ball, and obliged many of the neighbors to assist in it. When they thought the hour was come they entered the ballroom with their men, and killed every man, woman, and child in it. One of the victims was an infant at the breast. These murderers were imprisoned in the jail at Manzanillo—of course their arrest was a mere farce—and in October last they were transferred to Havana. It will not be long before they get a fresh commission, whereby they may indulge their brutal pastimes in some other point of the island.

Cristobal N., surnamed El Raton, a gallant Captain of one of the insurgent regiments of Jaguani, had a price set upon his head by the Spanish Governor of that city. The Spaniards were informed by a spy of the whereabouts of El Raton, and immediately invaded the ranch where he was. He managed to escape into the woods, but the savages, disappointed at not finding him, murdered the owner of the ranch, his wife, who was with child at the time, and two children, one 11 and the other 12 years old.

HACKING THEIR VICTIMS TO PIECES.

The following details we compile from a late issue of *El Republicano*, a paper published at Key West:

In Sagua la Grande, Manuel Arango, Captain of the Civil Guard of the *partido* of Calabazar, quite recently captured sixteen Cuban countrymen picking corn in the field, and shot them on the spot with his own revolver, one after the other, as quickly as he could fire.

On the 11th of May last this same Arango captured and shot on the sugar estates, the "San Juan Batista," and the "Americano," the defenceless Cubans Jose and Justo Bermudez, Juan de Fuentes, and Antonio Aguirre. After everything of value was taken from the corpses of the victims, the fingers of Jose Bermudez and Juan Fuentes were broken in order to get their rings off. The corpse of Fuentes was so horribly mutilated and hacked to pieces that when his brother, Jose Florencio, now in New York, went to bury him, he had to take a linen sheet in which to collect the fragments, which these beasts of prey had scattered in every direction.

The bloody Valmaseda himself began this war of extermination when in Bayamo. His first exploit was the capture of a *guanera* (pickets provided with signal horns, and used by the Cubans to advise them of the approach of the enemy). The prisoner's ears were cut off, his beard was plucked out with the skin of his face, his upper lip cut off, and a paper tied to his breast on which were inscribed in large letters, "In order that he may blow louder." In Vinana six Cuban foragers were caught and carried to the Spanish camp. On arrival, they were slaughtered like hogs on the counter of the store, and their blood caught in demijohns underneath it. At the Paso de Canto in the late jurisdiction of Bayamo, the brutal Catalans caught two young Cuban ladies, the eldest 17 years old, and, after violating them, strung them up at the roadside and left them hanging there in a complete state of nudity.

On my last trip to the Republic of Cuba in October last, on my way through the Central Department, I paid a visit to my friend and companion in arms General Carlos Roloff, in the Prefecture of Neiva. While I was there the *rancheria* (a collection of huts in the woods) was captured by surprise by the Spaniards, who killed two old men too infirm to escape. The barbarians then satiated their brutal rage and disappointment at not having captured Roloff by burning down every hut and stripping every woman and child of every particle of clothing they possessed and destroying it. They left over 300 women and children houseless and perfectly naked exposed to the sun and rain.

An English View of the Spanish-Cuban Struggle.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

It is not difficult to see the main cause of the financial embarrassments in Spain. The Spaniards cannot afford to pay their creditors, or find themselves compelled to reduce their dividends by a heavy percentage, simply because all their resources are exhausted in a vain attempt to achieve the subjugation of Cuba. A jealous sense of honor stands in the way of common honesty. High national aspirations are pleaded in extenuation of financial delinquencies. The resolution never to part with an inch of colonial territory is the one point on which all political parties in Spain agree—or dare not to express disagreement. The strife is as to who shall talk biggest on the subject. The cry is "Cuba must not be lost!" There are hardly two men in the Peninsula who have the same ideas as to the uses to which their Great Antilles are to be put when brought back to a state of docility; but tamed they must be, or Spain will perish in the attempt. Nothing, in the meanwhile, can be more melancholy than the history of those West Indian Colonies, which are the solitary waifs and strays left to the Spanish Monarchy out of its immense Transatlantic possessions. As the last strongholds of slavery and the slave trade, both those islands and the mother country were a scandal to civilized nations, and the result of the connivance of grasping Spanish Governors with that infamous traffic was a moral cancer which eat deep into the national life of Spain. The September Revolution of 1868 was to usher in freedom both for Spain and her dependencies. But by "freedom" the Spaniards professed to understand simply better government. The Cubans stood up for self-government, and a civil war ensued, in which the Spaniards have sacrificed from 75,000 to 80,000 of their best troops, maintaining beside from 40,000 to 50,000 volunteers out of the loyal population of Havana, Matanzas, and other cities. Spain has exhausted her strength and her treasures in a desultory and uneventful but sanguinary warfare, the end of which, after more than three years, seems further off than ever.

Four iron-clads, with a transport fleet conveying 4,000 chosen troops, left Cadiz for Cuba a few days ago, following close on an expedition of 11,000. The King's Government is only repeating the part already played by Prim, Serrano, and their colleagues during the interregnum. King Amadeus declared in full Council that he only wished we were allowed to sail for Cuba in order himself to conduct the war. It is the very wish expressed by Prim two years before. Yet, with all this, there is no doubt that wise Spaniards only long to be rid of Cuba on any terms. *Marshal Prim openly avowed his conviction that the loss of Cuba was for Spain only a question of time.* There is no doubt, also, that the offers of agents who proposed to negotiate a sale of Cuba to the United States were secretly listened to by that cool-headed soldier and statesman. Both Sagasta and Zorrilla were at the time in Prim's Cabinet. They have been charged in the Congress of Deputies with connivance in the projected bargain, and they have emphatically denied all knowledge of the scheme. They are fully entitled to the benefit of their disavowal, and it is impossible to say whether Prim himself, had he lived to see the establishment of a strong monarchical government in Spain, would have dared to proceed with the compromise he favored, by which Cuba was to be made over peaceably, either to her own government or to her American sympathizers. Prim's former colleagues—Sagasta, Zorrilla, Topete, Serrano, and others—are at this very moment contending for the high places in the King's Cabinet; and a Ministerial crisis has just ended, which has followed close upon other crises, and which will certainly be followed by new crises almost from month to month. That the first article in the programme of every Cabinet will be, "Cuba must not be lost," we have no doubt; yet it seems incredible that no patriotic Minister should ever rise to proclaim that Cuba is being lost day by day. The Spanish statesman will deserve well of his country who suggests that, since, as Prim acknowledged, the loss of the island is only a question of time, it would be good policy to take time by the forelock, and put an end, on any terms and by any means, to a struggle which, while it destroys Cuba, utterly exhausts Spain. Spanish politicians need not fear that, though this question should be removed, plenty would not remain, political, financial, and administrative, to grapple with or wrangle over.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Official Correspondence in Relation to the Matter—The Swedish Plan.

From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 12.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate copies of additional correspondence of foreign powers with the Department of State relative to the subject of international coinage. It comprises a letter from the United States Minister at Stockholm, Mr Andrews, under date of November 30, 1870, to Mr. Fish; a letter from Mr. Andrews to Mr. Seigmbaford, Swedish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and extracts from the report of a Commission appointed by the Swedish Government on the adoption of a new system of coinage.

Mr. Andrews, in his letter to Mr. Fish, states that he brought to the notice of the Swedish Government the desire of the United States to promote a common unit and standard of international gold coinage on July 2, 1870; that, at that time, the Swedish commission on coinage were in session. A few weeks later the Commission made their report, and Count Wachmeister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion that his Government would recommend to the Diet to adopt the proposition of the Commission, but, for constitutional reasons, the recommendation might not be made until the session of the Diet of 1872.

The letter of Mr. Andrews to Mr. Seigmbaford encloses copies of the printed communication from the Department of State on the subject of international coinage, and invites the governments of Sweden and Norway to consider if it is not practicable to arrive at an assimilation of coinage which will secure many of the advantages that can be obtained without a uniform system of weights and measures, and which may lead hereafter to complete unification.

The report of the Commission is very elaborate. It alludes to the great difficulties which are felt on account of a double standard of valuation, and then reviews at length the propositions for an international monetary system brought forward in the United States Senate by Mr. Sherman, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Kelley, and expresses the opinion that the changes suggested in the two measures would cause sacrifices and complications, without any corresponding advantages for the international exchanges of the different peoples, and that the proposed changes would not lead to such advantages, as every separate people seeks through a national monetary system.

The Commission then submit a statement of regulations respecting the coinage of Sweden, declaring that gold shall be the only standard of valuation. The unit of coin shall be termed "carolin," and as a measure of value thirty-one carolin shall contain ninety French grammes of fine gold. The unit of calculation shall be the tenth part of the carolin, and be termed "franc." Gold coins shall contain 900 parts of fine gold and 100 parts of copper, which alloy is termed the coinage gold. Silver is to be coined only as a means of exchange or small money of the following nominal values: Two francs, fifty cents; one franc, twenty-five cents. Small money of silver shall contain 750 parts of fine silver and 250 parts of copper, which alloy is called coinage silver.

A Jewish Rabbi Offers Up Prayer in the House of Representatives at Washington.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 12.

The unusual circumstance of a Jewish Rabbi opening the proceedings of the House of Representatives with prayer has attracted an unusual amount of attention in political and religious circles. A *Herald* reporter yesterday called on Rev. Professor Abraham De Sola, the Rabbi who officiated in Washington, and gained some interesting particulars relative to the occurrence. Mr. De Sola is a benevolent and intellectual looking old gentleman, with a strongly marked Jewish countenance. He has charge of a synagogue in Montreal at present, but originally came from England. The following is the statement he makes relative to his visit to Washington:

"What originated the idea of your offering up prayer?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, it had been all arranged, previous to my arriving by some friends of civil and religious liberty, who took an interest in the affair, notably the Hon. A. L. Solomons, member of the Legislature from the District of Columbia. I feel greatly obliged to Rev. Dr. Butler, who gave way in my behalf, and also to Speaker Blane for the courtesy extended to me."

"I suppose those of your own persuasion in Washington feel gratified that such a privilege has been granted to you?"

"Oh, yes; very much gratified; and I am very much pleased myself. There has been considerable talk over it in the religious circles of Washington, and a number of prominent gentlemen have expressed to me their satisfaction at the toleration displayed by the House of Representatives. It is unusual for a foreigner to officiate in this way in that city, but the fact of a Jew opening a Christian assembly with prayer is altogether without precedent."

"Have you been to England recently?"

"Yes; a short time ago."

"Do Jews enjoy as much freedom there as they do in this country?"

"Well, yes and no. No, inasmuch as they have to contribute to the support of an established Church in which they do not believe. Yes, for the reason that there are few positions from which they are debarred,—I mean in a civil point of view."

"There are no disabilities remaining on the statute book against members of your persuasion?"

"Not that I am aware of, though there may be some obsolete ones. Why, a Jew is now a member of Her Majesty's Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Jessup, who has recently been appointed Solicitor General by Mr. Gladstone. He is very strict in his belief. And then there are quite a number of Jews members of Parliament—Baron Rothschild, Mr. Goldsmith, Alderman Salomons, who has also been Lord Mayor of London, and a number of others."

"But such a privilege as you enjoyed in Washington would be impossible in the British House of Commons?"

"Yes, at present it would; but we are not without hopes that the time may come when even that will be possible. Civil and religious liberty in the fullest sense is making rapid strides, and in a short time it is probable that the Established Church will cease to exist, and then, of course, there will be no obstacle in the way. I may again say that I am very much pleased with what transpired in Washington, and so also will the people of my own persuasion, and my congregation in Montreal in particular."

THE WOMEN'S RAID.

How They Took the Capitol by Storm.

The Arguments Before the Judiciary Committee.

From the Washington Patriot, Jan. 12.

The Woman's Suffrage Association, now in session here, made their arguments yesterday before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of the committee, adopted on Wednesday last. But if Mr. Trumbull and his colleagues on the Committee could have foreseen the tremendous raid that was to be made upon them, they would have hesitated long before agreeing to the request of the suffragists. They expected that Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Hooker, and perhaps half a dozen others, would appear before them, state their case, leave their papers, and retire, but they never contemplated a mass meeting in the Judiciary Committee room. This was a feast to which they had not invited themselves. The women were determined, however, to make the most of their privilege. They had begged and plead so long for a hearing before this Committee, that when their request was once granted, they viewed it in the light of a victory so great that they were bound to make the most of it, not only so far as having a crowd present to hear the addresses, but also to give them as wide-spread a publication as possible. Accordingly, it was announced at every meeting at Lincoln Hall since Wednesday, when the argument before the Committee was to take place, and the Convention adjourned over in order that all might attend.

THE CLANS GATHERING.

Eleven o'clock was the hour for the hearing, but long before that hour crowds (principally females) began to assemble in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Some were there as early as 10 o'clock. The Judiciary Committee Room is on the first floor of the building, in the northwest corner, and the door is reached by a wide passage-way. But this was not wide enough to accommodate the throng which gathered about the entrance-way and waited impatiently for the door to be opened. At 10 1-2 o'clock Senator Trumbull was seen to enter the building, but, instead, of going to his Committee-room, he moved off in another direction, and then it began to be whispered about that the Committee would not allow the public generally to enter, but only such persons as might be designated by Mrs. Hooker, Miss Anthony, and the other leaders of the movement. This announcement created a momentary panic, but, nevertheless, the crowd "stuck," determined to wait until the door was actually and positively closed against them.

"Who says we are not to be admitted?" asked little Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, with an air of defiance, as she pushed toward the door in her half-man, half-woman costume.

"Senator Trumbull, the Chairman of the Committee," replied some one.

THE CROWD ADVISED TO STICK.

Mrs. Walker bristled up in a moment, and swinging her curls, said: "Well, we will see about that. I tell you, friends, to stand just where you are. Don't you budge an inch. The women are getting to be a power in the land, and representing, as we do, millions of women, Mr. Trumbull and his Committee won't dare to exclude us;" and the little woman in the strange dress looked around as though expecting applause for her little speech. There were smiles of approval, and doubtless applause would have followed, but the women were squeezed and packed together too tightly for effect. They took her advice, however, and budged not. And still the crowd increased until it was utterly impossible to get in or out of the wide passage way. Mrs. Walker took her position at the Committee room door, and there she stuck, holding on to the door-knob as though her very life depended upon it.

Meantime, another scene was being enacted in the reception-room up-stairs. Here were assembled the leaders of the movement and their particular friends and advisers of both sexes. Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Victoria Woodhull, and others, wandered hither and thither from group to group, laid down the law, and settled the fate of the nation by their opinions. Mrs. Beecher Hooker, being in the vicinity of the Senate Chamber, put on an air of Senatorial gravity and dignity, and, with measured tread and thoughtful mien, marched to and fro in the lobby behind the Senate Chamber—doubtless looking forward to the time when she would be Senator Hooker, and representing the sovereign State of Connecticut.

MRS. HOOKER THINKS TRUMBULL NEEDS PURIFICATION.

Espying an acquaintance who was familiar with the Capitol, Mrs. Hooker inquired, "Has Senator Trumbull come yet?"

"Yes, madam," was the response, "he came into the building a few moments ago."

"Please go find him for me, or tell me where I can find him. I must see him. This large crowd cannot get into that small Committee room, and they must hear. We must get into the Senate Chamber."

Whether Mrs. Hooker's friends or Mrs. H. herself went in search of Mr. Trumbull, is not material, but it is certain they did not find him, for a few minutes afterward some one announced that it was after 11 o'clock and Trumbull was not in his Committee room, and it was asked, "Where is Trumbull?"

"I'll tell you where he is," said Mrs. Hooker, "He is in the bath-room, taking a bath. Here he is keeping the representatives of the women of the nation waiting while it suits his convenence to bathe. But," added Mrs. Hooker, "he needs a bath; he needs purification and washing for trying to crowd us all in that little Committee-room."

Mrs. Hooker was very indignant, and her indignation spread to her co-workers, who bitterly denounced Trumbull and his friends for not opening either the Senate Chamber or getting the Supreme Court Room for argument. Then it was suggested to Susan B. Anthony that she should prepare a list of such persons, about forty in number, as she would like to have admitted to the Committee room, and it was announced, on Mr. Trumbull's authority, that all on that list would be admitted. It soon got bruited about that Susan was preparing the list, and this made her the most anxiously sought for individual in the building.

THE COMMITTEE SQUEEZE THROUGH.

All this time the crowd down stairs was increasing. Members of the Committee had great difficulty in reaching the door. Mr. Carpenter managed in some way or other to force a passage. Mr. Conkling contemplated the scene with horror, fearful of the effect of pushing through that crowd in his immaculate attire, and with his ambrosial locks done up in the barber's most artistic style. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Frelinghuysen being more thin-edged, got through easily, but the least movement of the crowd rumpled gay dresses and crushed jaunty hats and bonnets. Then commenced a most terrific struggle to get the crowd back, or to clear a passage to admit the leaders of the movement; but it was all in vain,—the crowd had taken Dr. Walker's advice, and would not budge, and there stood the doctor herself, holding on to that door-knob. First came Sergeant-at-Arms French, alone, and with his blandest smile said, quietly, "Ladies, won't you please move back to open a passage to the door?" But there was not the least dispesition to move in any direction, except toward the Committee room.

MR. FRENCH'S UNPLEASANT DUTY.

Mr. French explained that it was utterly impossible for all to get into the Committee room; that the Committee would not allow it, &c. But still they all stuck. Mrs. Hooker, in a brief speech, had advised them to stick, and they were determined to do so. She said they must not be turned away, but that they must clamor at the door until it opened, and an admission was granted. She said she had told Mr. Trumbull that they had a right to be admitted, and would be admitted, or raise such a clamor that the committee would not forget it shortly.

Finding that moral suasion would not do, Mr. French determined to resort to force, and so called down one of the white Capitol policemen, but he also failed to make the crowd move in the right direction. Then another policeman was called, and this time a colored man came, but this added force was not equal to the emergency, for as fast as one was persuaded to make room, two more individuals were ready to step into the place.

Finding expostulations, entreaties, and even commands unavailing, Mr. French called out the whole police force, and still the women defied the officers, and refused to move. Some one suggested that Mr. French treat this crowd as he would a crowd of men, that is, get at the head of them and force them back by the use of club and baton.

"Let them try it," hallooed out Miss O'Connor, a diminutive specimen of the genus woman-righter.

"Let them try it!" echoed a dozen others. "Let them try it, and see if they don't get their hair pulled and their eyes scratched out;" and fingers were wriggling through the air, as though ready to clutch the scalp of any man who would dare to lay violent hands upon them. The whole force could not make a break in the throng.

IN AT LAST.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Anthony, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, and others of the leaders were in the committee room, and the committee patiently awaited a commencement, but they refused to begin the argument until the crowd was admitted, and finally Mr. Trumbull saw it was no use to hold out longer, and he yielded to the pressure, and directed the doors to be opened, and in the crowd rushed pell-mell, and the room was filled in a twinkling, each woman hustling and jostling her neighbor to get the best position. The table was crowded upon, the members of the committee were almost pushed from their seats, chairs were stumbled over, and little feet, encased in little boots, jumped upon the handsomely-upholstered sofas, utterly regardless of any damage that might be done to Uncle Sam's costly furniture.

Order was soon restored, and quiet prevailed during the delivery of the speeches. Mrs. Hooker opened the ball, and was followed successively by Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the only demonstration being an occasional outburst of applause as a good hit was made. The interview ended at a few minutes past 1 o'clock. Senator Trumbull took the papers; promised that the subject should receive a careful consideration; and then after short conversations with the members of the committee the crowd retired in a much more orderly manner than it had entered.

THE BALL OPENS.

At 11:30 o'clock, in the presence of a large audience, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was informed by Senator Trumbull that she would be heard for one-half hour in any argument she might be pleased to make. Advancing to the table, at which sat Senators Trumbull and Carpenter, she unrolled a manuscript and began the music. She first read the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and averred that, under its provisions, none can deny that citizens of the United States were not entitled to the elective franchise. Now, what is the meaning of the word "citizen" as there used? It is said by the opponents of female suffrage that if women vote it destroys the intent of the amendment, as it never was the intention to include them within the scope of its provisions. She assumed that the intent of the amendment had nothing to do with the question, which simply was, What is the fact? That fact was that women were citizens just as much as the negroes, who have already been given the elective franchise by virtue of its ratification. In the next place, it is said that the word citizen has two meanings—a legal and political one. This we do not concede; for no American, male or female, can be called a citizen of a State who is not entitled to all the rights and immunities of the highest classes of society. Now, if the word citizen, as implied by lexicographers, means voters, none are willing to admit that a class can be excluded and a class favored. The word citizen means either a voter or merely a resident of the nation; it cannot mean an alien. To show that the word citizen means a voter, the speaker read the Fourteenth Amendment, substituting the word "inhabitant" in place of the word citizen, to amplify how ridiculous it would read if such word had been used, and to sustain the argument that a citizen cannot mean other than a voter. The Fifteenth Amendment confers no new right, but the language of it clearly implies a pre-existing right to vote, and protects a right already granted. Now, to say that a citizen does not mean a woman as well as man is sheer nonsense. Suppose, in the order of things, woman should be given the ballot, and should gain control of the legislative and judicial functions of this Government. Then, suppose we should assert boldly that the word citizen did not include "men," what would be the result? Why, you might as well distinguish the meaning of the word in a broader light, and bar from without its definition, those whose hair was not of a particular color, as well as make sex a barrier. If men were thus disfranchised by women it could not stand a constitutional test. It is said again, it is not fair to take advantage of a law not intended to include women. We answer, we have been too long unfairly dealt with to allow such a glorious opportunity to escape. She concluded by saying that her right to vote was guaranteed in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States and the declaration of Independence. Black men and women need no other charta than white men. I will never consent to vote under any enactment which treats me as an alien. I am free born, and claim to be an American citizen. You say we have no precedent for giving women the ballot. Gentlemen, the precedent was made in 1776 by the Declaration of Independence, and we are making it to-day. She then presented a book containing the signatures of five or six thousand women asking for their rights, and pledging themselves to work hand in hand with their brothers and fathers in the grand effort for the elevation of womankind. She had hoped to present the book to Congress, but that body referred them to this Committee.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

was the next speaker. She held, in common with the previous speakers, that woman had rights, and that they should be respected. The Republican Congress said to them, before the colored man was liberated: "Wait till we free the negro, and give him a vote, then we will take up your case." But have they done as promised? No, they have refused us our rights, although they have given them to the negro. She asked that they report soon, favorable, or unfavorable, if they must, so that they can assemble their friends and count their strength and forces. In conclusion, she hoped that she had impressed her ideas upon the Committee, so that they would think favorable of her remarks.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

then addressed the committee, taking the same ground that was advanced by Mrs. Hooker. She said that at present there were members of Congress who held their seats by the votes of women. The question as to whether they were legally elected will soon come up in the House of Representatives. She claimed to be a person and a citizen, and capable of voting. She could read the Constitution and the eloquent speeches of Senators, and the last time she looked in her family Bible she saw she was over twenty-one years of age. [Laughter.] A woman in Wyoming enjoys all the rights and privileges of this Government, but, by crossing into Nevada, sinks into the degradation of a slave. Unless Congress passed the bill introduced by Mr. Butler, and gave them a homogeneous law, women would not be protected. Congress was the place for their rights and duties to be decided. However it may have been in the past, women are awake to the fact that they are a part of this Government, and entitled to its benefits. The exercise of political power by women was no new idea, and had been enjoyed long ago. If suffrage was a natural right, they claimed it in common with all people. The Fourteenth Amendment advances women to citizenship, and clothes them with full power to become such. Mrs. Stanton's argument caused much laughter at one part, while at others it created a profound sensation.

MRS. DR. LOCKWOOD

then presented a petition asking for suffrage, signed by a large number of ladies, residents of this city, and made a short address.

SENATOR TRUMBULL

said the committee would take the matter under consideration, and report as soon as possible.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308 F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M. G. H. CRANE, Sec.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 8 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 384 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

Attention, Sir Knights!

There will be a Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of Home Lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M., northwest corner Prairie av. and Twenty-third-st., junction with Cottage Grove-av., for business and conferring the order of R. C. By order of the E. C. R. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

TO RENT.

TO RENT

THE BASEMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.,

A large, well lighted room, with FIRE-PROOF VAULT, suitable for an Insurance, Railroad, or Banking Office. Apply at Bank.

GENERAL NOTICES

PUNCHING PRESSES.

N. C. STILES, of the Stiles & Parker Press Co., of Middletown, Conn., can be seen for two days, 16th and 17th, at the office of Ramsey & Inglis, 37 West Washington-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

TO PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned have facilities for doing long, permanent runs of newspaper presswork at very low rates, and in a superior manner. Have also a Taylor Drum Cylinder Press, nearly new and in good order, for sale cheap. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, [illegible].

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Will buy more adjusted claims in the above company. C. H. VEHMEYER, 382 Wabash-av.

Wanted, to Buy

Certificates of Indebtedness of Republic Insurance Company. POTWIN & CORBY, 225 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH

Dock Property,

Having railroad tracks connecting with all railroads in the city, to lease at 15 per foot and ordinary taxes. For sale at $125 per foot, exclusive of railroad track. E. G. MASON, Secretary South Branch Dock Co., 323 Wabash-av., first floor, end of hall.

BRICKS.

250,000 Red Bricks (Chicago size), must be sold to-day. 700,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Bricks, cheap, in lots to suit. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Reference, Second National Bank, Chicago; Musselwhite & Co., Commission Merchants, 67 West Lake-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Three first class salesmen for a large Boot and Shoe Jobbing House. A No. 1 men who are acquainted with the trade can find permanent and well paying positions. Address M, 172 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!

Any burnt-out party in Chicago, engaged in a regular mercantile business, conducted on Christian principles, wishing to secure a partner [illegible]

DRESS GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

We shall, on and after this day, close out our immense stock of the following articles saved from the recent fire. Being determined to close out at once, we have marked them down about 60c on the dollar of actual cost, entire stock of Broche and Paisley Shawls, French Merino, Empress, Col'd Alpacas, Fancy Silks, Ladies' Furs, &c.

P. S.---This is no catchpenny advertisement. Call and satisfy yourself of the fact.

MANDEL BROS., Michigan-av. & Twenty-second-st.

WIRE ROPE.

WIRE ROPE.

The subscribers have received ex. S. S. "Ottawa" and "St. Patrick," and are receiving per "Oriana," a large consignment of Newall & Co.'s celebrated English Galvanized Charcoal Wire Rope and fittings for ship rigging (admitted to be the best Wire Rope manufactured). Also Steel Wire Rope for hoisting purposes, etc., and shall have pleasure in furnishing price list on application.

JINNES & STIFF, 110 North Desplaines-st.

NAILS.

NAILS!

We keep constantly on hand

10,000 KEGS!

of assorted sizes.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD. 9 and 11 North Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

GRAND MUSICAL SUCCESS.

THE BARNABEE CONCERT TO-NIGHT,

In Union Park Congregational Church.

BUY SEAT EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. For sale at Horton's Library, 69 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and at Strehl's, 50 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!

OF THE FAVORITE

Manning's Minstrels!

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

MANNING MATINEE SATURDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

MARIETTA RAVEL!

And the people's favorite company in the last new sensation entitled the

WILD CAT, OR MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.

To conclude with the glorious farce of WHO'S WHO!

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

ASSURED SUCCESS!—Monday evening, Jan. 15, 1872. Last week of the celebrated WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY. By special desire, and for positively three nights only, Robertson's most successful modern comedy, entitled

"CASTE!"

Last Wyndham Matinee Saturday. Only "CASTE" Matinee Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

The most sparkling and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in the city. An entire change of programme. New songs. New ballads. New acts. Arlington's songs and banjo solos. Soiree de Magique. Obeying Orders. American Tourists in France in 1872. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

RETURN

To the Lecture Platform of the well known Author and Orator,

J. G. HOLLAND.

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB" will deliver his new and great Lecture, entitled

"The Social Undertow,"

In Plymouth Church, Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Lecture preceded by an organ recital, by L. V. Flagler, commencing at 7:30. Tickets now for sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; W. B. Keen & Cooke's, 438 Wabash-av.; and W. M. Mayo's, Wabash-av., corner Twenty second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, BLANKETS, &C.,

Will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Geo. P. Gore & Co.

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.,

Will, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 9½ a. m., in addition to a well-selected stock of

450 CASES CUSTOM-MADE Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Sell the ENTIRE STOCK, TOOLS, AND FIXTURES of CHAS. R. TATE, Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, covered by Chattel Mortgage. The attention of the city trade is called to the above sale.

By E. N. MARKS.

GREAT PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, consisting of 1 seconds, Stem Winders, Diamond Set, English and American Gold Watches; Elgin, Waltham, English, and other Silver Watches, suitable for railroad men; Diamond Ring, Pins, Solid Gold Jewelry, Revolvers, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Clocks, Furs, Clothing, Velvet Cloaks, Silk Dress Pieces, and a variety of goods too numerous to particularize, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 16th, 17th, and 18th, mornings and evenings, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. No reserve. 382 South State-st., near Harrison. E. N. MARKS, Pawnbroker.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell without reserve, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.,

GLOVE GAUNTLETS, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, KNIT GOODS,

At auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16.

500 Cases BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

At auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 17.

Dry Goods, Government Clothing & Blankets, Dress Goods, Ladies' Skirts, etc.,

At auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

As we are about to change our business, we will sell our entire stock of locksmiths' and carpenters' tools, with foot lathe, scroll saw, forge, anvil, vises, furniture, brackets, large lot of black walnut lumber, pictures, looking glasses, shot guns, stoves, Parlor's ten-minute top and champion can opener, with patterns for manufacturing; also, 100 new cushions in good order. Sales, Tuesday night and Wednesday forenoon, Jan. 16 and 17. Sales commence at 7 p. m. and 9 a. m., at 77 South Halsted-st.

By GEO. G. LEROY.

Auctioneer at the residence of Henry Liebenstein, 670 Wabash-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m., all household furniture, carpets, bedding, [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Resumption of the Tichborne Case in London.

The Claimant Declared by the Defence to be a Common Impostor.

Note from Gortschakoff to the German Government Regarding the Catacazy Affair.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A movement is on foot to raise subscriptions for a monument to Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, at his birthplace.

The hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed to-day. Sir John Duke, of Coleridge, opened for the defence. He said the testimony they proposed to offer would show that the claimant was a conspirator, forger, in fact, a common imposter and villain, and that Baigent and Carter, his accomplices, were simply unscrupulous rogues, and concocters of this stupendous imposture. The speech of the distinguished counsel was received by the crowded Court with applause, which was immediately suppressed. The distinguished counsel read a number of letters showing that the real Sir Roger Tichborne was a refined gentleman—in point of fact, the very opposite of the claimant—and announced that he would call among the witnesses for the defence a tattooed nobleman who had tattooed the genuine Sir Roger, and would also produce upon the stand the cousin of Sir Roger, Madame Radcliffe, who would swear to the fact that the claimant told a falsehood in asserting that he had ever had illicit intercourse with her.

A monster cannon, made in an American foundry for the Turkish Government, has arrived at Tophane, the arsenal of Constantinople.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is reported that the Mordaunt divorce case will soon be reopened with the Prince of Wales as co-respondent. Another divorce case has been filed, on the trial of which the Duke of Edinburgh will appear as co-respondent.

Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Berlin letter states that the German Government has received a circular from Gortschakoff relative to some incidents arising from the recall of Catacazy. The circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstances: The American Minister, Kramer, during a dinner at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, proposed the reading of a letter from the American Government explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Minister said such a letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently Kramer went to each Minister in Copenhagen, and read the letter to them individually, they of course reporting it to their governments. The Russian Cabinet feels vexed over the affair, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that coolness between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom.

The same letter states that advices from St. Petersburg represent that the Emperor and all society there consider Alexis slighted by President Grant not returning his visit, and the Emperor will not allow Alexis to return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It is denied in official circles that there is any unpleasantness whatever between Russia and the United States, or that there is any truth in the report that Minister Curtin is to be recalled.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Mr. Davellie, a Legitimist, or supporter of Count de Chambord, is candidate for the National Assembly from the Island of Corsica, in opposition to M. Rouher.

The newspapers of Paris and all other large towns in France oppose the taxation of raw materials suggested by Pouyer-Quertier. Their columns are filled with articles foretelling the disastrous effects which the imposition of the tax will have upon the industries of the country.

The Assembly to-day resumed the discussion of the tax. Thiers addressed the Assembly, and, alluding to the treaties of 1860, characterized them as fatal to the true interests of France, detestable and intolerable.

The Red Republicans are becoming active in Lyons, and the authorities are exercising more than the usual vigilance to prevent an outbreak. A mitrailleuse has been seized in the house of a carpenter at Bordeaux.

Germany.

STUTTGARDT, Jan. 15.—A strike occurred to-day among the compositors engaged in the printing offices in this city. Some 300 persons left work, and the language used by them leads to fears of disturbances.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—The strike among the workmen at Charleroi for higher wages, and for a reduction of hours of labor, which has been imminent for some time, has at last taken place. The strike is reported to be very extensive.

China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.—Telegraphic communication with Europe has been opened.

The Viceroy has paid a visit to Shanghai. He inspected the arsenal, and was particularly interested in witnessing some operations in telegraphing.

The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company has launched a steamer.

The Union Steam Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent.

A fire has occurred at Foochaw. Floods have occurred near Swatow.

Freights are in demand, at high rates.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 15.—The siege of Mier has been raised.

The revolutionists under General Quirogo were reinforced by 400 or 600 men from Montery. General Cortinas' force fell back across the San Juan River yesterday into Camargo, before the enemy could attack in force. Cortinas' precipitate retreat prevented a general engagement, which the revolutionists appeared to seek.

Another advance will be made by Quirogo against Camargo, and a general action is expected.

Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Both Houses of the Reichsrath have adopted, without amendment, the address to the Crown calling its attention to the manifest increase of discontent among the various portions of the Empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposing an increase of taxation for military purposes.

Italy.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Convention adopted by the International Telegraph Congress has been signed, and the delegates have gone home.

Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The former Unionist Minister has resolved to support Senor Sagasta in the Cortes.

The Deputies to the Cortes will meet on the 21st instant. The session opens on the 22d.

The Ministry has unanimously resolved not to remove Count Valamaseda from Havana.

South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Panama letter states that the Government of Colombia has refused to give up the American steamer Virginius to the Commander of the Spanish war steamer Tornado. The latter is still at anchor in the harbor of Aspinwall, watching the Virginius, which is ashore.

The Chinese Shoemakers in Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at North Adams Mass., states that during the year and a half that has passed since the Chinamen were first brought to that place as shoemakers, many of the doubts that were felt as to the success of the enterprise, have passed away, with some of the prejudices against the new-comers. He says: "Most of the Chinamen speak English, and many of them read and write quite well. The same room is used for the dining and school-room, and on the walls may be seen, interspersed among the charts for their study, the daily account for table expenses, kept in their queer hieroglyphics by their foreman, Ah Sing, who has charge of providing for their table, who is obliged to render, daily, a strict account of all expenses. Their success as shoemakers seems very satisfactory. I am told by the Superintendent that the work accomplished by the seventy-four Chinamen now employed is equal, both in quality and quantity, to that formerly done by the same number of Crispins. The Crispins were paid from $15 to $30 a week for doing the work for which the Chinamen are paid (as is generally supposed, though it is not definitely known) about $23 a month.

Their pay-roll for the month of November shows that the aggregate loss of time by the seventy-four workmen was only about five days. Opportunities are here given them for earning additional wages, by working evenings at piece-work. The gaming-tables, their proverbial delight, over which they spent considerable of their time when they first came here, have been set aside, and one now finds them spending their evenings over their studies, or in earning their extra pay."

The Humanity of a Humane Society.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 12.

District Attorney Garvin will to-morrow lay before the Grand Jury the papers in the case of Patrick Baxter against three of Mr. Bergh's officers, who are charged with having, on the evening of the 5th of October last, most cruelly beaten the complainant. On the evening named, at about 8 o'clock, Baxter, who is a truckman, was standing at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, when Bergh's three agents approached a carriage that was slowly passing (one of the horses attached to which being maimed) and peremptorily ordered the driver to detach the horses and take them home. The driver quietly remonstrated, asking what he should do with the carriage, it being then late and there being no one to watch it during his absence. To this Bergh's officers replied, "It might go to hell for all they cared," or words to that effect. Baxter, who had been looking on at the proceedings, then remarked that if the officers insisted on detaching the horses it would be "a hard case." The three men then deliberately set upon Baxter, and gave him with their clubs a most merciful beating, his arms, shoulders, body, and especially his thighs and legs, being bruised almost to jelly. Baxter was then taken by the police to the nearest station house, with him his three assailants; but, fortunately, Mr. Carlyle, of the "Home Made Hotel," in Greenwich street, who had seen the brutal onslaught from the beginning, accompanied the party, and at once informed the police of the dastardly attack in detail, offering also to be a witness for Baxter at the prosecution. The three humane agents were subsequently taken before Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, and, on the 11th of November, were held in bail to answer the charge of a felonious assault, owing to the fact that the first cases presented to the Grand Jury are always what are known as "prison cases," or those in which the accused are not "out" on bail, the papers in this complaint have been up to this delayed.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

From Our Fireside Friend (Chicago).

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

'Twas night in the beautiful city,
The famous and wonderful city,
The proud and magnificent city,
The Queen of the North and the West.
The riches of nations were gathered in wondrous and plentiful store;
The swift-speeding bearers of Commerce were waiting on river and shore;
The great staring walls towered skyward, with visage undaunted and bold,
And said, "We are ready, O Winter! come on with your hunger and cold!
Sweep down with your storms from the Northward! come out from your ice-guarded lair!
Our larders have food for a nation! our wardrobes have clothing to spare!
Far off from the corn-bladed prairies, and out from the valleys and hills,
The farmer has swept us his harvests, the miller has emptied his mills;
And here in the lap of our city, the treasures of Autumn shall rest,
In golden-crowned glorious Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West!

II.

'Twas night in the church-guarded city,
The templed and alter-decked city,
The sacred and spire-adorned city,
The Queen of the North and the West.
And out from the beautiful temples that Wealth in its fullness had made,
And out from the haunts that were humble, where Poverty peacefully prayed,
Where praises and thanks had been offered to Him where they rightly belonged,
In peacefulness quietly homeward the worshipping multitude thronged.
The Pharisee, laden with riches and jewelry, costly and rare,
Who proudly deigned thanks to Jehovah he was not as other men are;
The outcast, who yearningly waited to hear the glad bidding, "Come in;"
And thus went they quietly homeward, with sin and omissions confessed.
In spire-adorned, templed Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West.

III.

'Twas night in the sin-burdened city,
The turbulent, vice-laden city,
The sin-compassed, rogue-haunted city,
Though Queen of the North and the West.
And low in their caves of pollution great beasts of humanity growled.
And over his money-strewn table the gambler bend fiercely, and scowled;
And men with no seeming of manhood, with countenance flaming and fell,
Drank deep from the fire-laden fountains that spring from the rivers of hell;
And men with no seeming of manhood, who dreaded the coming of day,
Prowled, cat-like, for blood-purchased plunder from men who were better than they;
And men with no seeming of manhood, whose dearest-craved glory was shame,
Whose joys were the sorrows of others, whose harvests were acres of flame,
Slunk, whispering and low, in their corners, with bowie and pistol tight-pressed,
In rogue-hunted, sin-cursed Chicago, though Queen of the North and the West.

IV.

'Twas night in the elegant city,
The rich and voluptuous city,
The beauty-thronged, mansion-decked city,
Gay Queen of the North and the West.
And childhood was placidly resting in slumber untroubled and deep;
And softly the mother was fondling her innocent baby to sleep;
And maidens were dreaming of pleasures and triumphs the future should show.
And scanning the brightness and glory of joys they were never to know;
And firesides were cheerful and happy, and comfort smiled sweetly around;
But grim Desolation and Ruin looked into the window and frowned.
And pitying angels looked downward, and gazed on the loveliness below,
And longed to reach forth a deliverance, and yearned to beat backward the foe;
But Pleasure and Comfort were reigning, nor danger was spoken or guessed,
In beautiful, golden Chicago, gay Queen of the North and the West.

V.

Then up in the street of the city,
The careless and negligent city,
The soon-to-be sacrificed city,
Doomed Queen of the North and the West,
Crept, softly and slyly, so tiny it hardly was worthy the name,
Crept, slowly and soft through the rubbish, a radiant serpent of flame.
The South wind and West wind came shrieking, "Rouse up in your strength and in your ire!
For many a year they have chained you, and crushed you, O demon of fire!
For many a year they have bound you, and made you their servant and slave!
Now, rouse you, and dig for this city a fiery and desolate grave!
Freight heavy with grief and with wailing her world-scattered pride and renown!
Charge straight on her mansions of splendor, and battle her battlements down!
And we, the strong South-wind and West-wind, with double fury possessed,
Will sweep with you over this city, this Queen of the North and the West!"

VI.

Then straight at the great quiet city,
The strong and o'er-confident city;
The well-nigh-invincible city,
Doomed Queen of the North and the West,
The Fire-devil rallied his legions, and speeded them forth on the wind,
With tinder and treasures before him, with ruins and tempests behind.
The tenement crushed 'neath his footstep, the mansion oped wide at his knock;
And walls that had frowned him defiance, they trembled and fell with a shock;
And down on the hot, smoking house-tops, came raining a deluge of fire;
And serpents of flame writhed and clambered, and twisted on steeple and spire;
And beautiful, glorious Chicago, the city of riches and fame,
Was swept by a storm of destruction, was flooded by billows of flame,
The Fire-king loomed high in his glory, with crimson and flame-streaming crest,
And grinned his fierce scorn on Chicago, doomed Queen of the North and the West.

VII.

Then swiftly the quick-breathing city,
The fearful and panic-struck city,
The startled and fire-deluged city,
Rushed back from the South and the West.
And loudly the fire-bells were clanging, and ringing their funeral notes;
And loudly wild accents of terror came pealing from thousands of throats;
And loud was the wagon's deep rumbling, and loud the wheels' clatter and creak,
And loud was the calling for succor from those who were sightless and weak;
And loud were the hoofs of the horses, and loud was the trampling of feet,
And loud was the gale's ceaseless howling through the fire-lighted alley and street;
But louder, yet louder, the crashing of roofs and of walls as they fell,
And louder, yet louder, the roaring that told of the coming of hell.
The Fire-king threw back his black mantle from off his great blood-dappled breast,
And sneered in the face of Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West.

VIII.

And there, in the terrible city,
The panic-struck, terror-crazed city,
The flying and flame-pursued city,
The torch of the North and the West,
A beautiful maiden lay moaning, as many a day she had lain,
In fetters of wearisome weakness, and throbbings of pitiful pain.
The amorous Fire-king came to her—he breathed his hot breath on her cheek,
She fled from his touch, but he caught her, and held her, all pulseless and weak;
The Fire-king he caught her and held her, in warm and unyielding embrace;
He wrapped her about in his vestments, he pressed his hot lips to her face;
Then, sated and palled with his triumph, he scornfully flung her away,
And blackened and crushed in the ruins, unknown and uncoffined she lay.
Lay, blackened and crushed by the Fire-king, in ruined and desolate rest,
Like ravished and ruined Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West.

IX.

And there, in the desolate city,
The treasure-strewn, fire-beaten city,
The savage and desperate city,
The torch of the North and the West,
A ruffian crept stealthily prowling, with mean and unholy desire,
And bore, in dark alleys and corners, his torch of destruction and fire.
The multitude caught him and held him—they gazed in his villanous eyes—
They dragged him about on the pavement—they stifled his cowardly cries.
And one rose and said, "When our city comes thus to the torch of a knave,
Each man is a judge and a jury—each gutter a criminal's grave!
The best line of action to follow for yonder unprincipled scamp,
Is simply a line of stout cordage—one end on the post of a lamp!"
And high in the hot air they hung him—unpitied, unwept, and unblest,
For laying foul hands on Chicago—the Queen of the North and the West.

X.

'Twas morn in this desolate city,
The ragged and ruin-heaped city,
The homeless and hot-smoking city,
The grief of the North and the West.
But down from the West came the bidding, "O Queen, lift in courage thy head!
Thy friends and thy neighbors awaken, and hasten, with raiment and bread!"
And up from the South came the bidding, "Cheer up, fairest Queen of the Lakes!
For comfort and aid shall be coming from out our savannahs and brakes!"
And down from the North came the bidding, "O City, be hopeful of cheer!
We're somewhat to spare for thy sufferers, for all of our suffering here!"
And up from the East came the bidding, "O City, be dauntless and bold!
Look hither for food and for raiment—look hither for credit and gold!"
And all through the world went the bidding, "Bring hither your choicest and best,
For weary and hungry Chicago—sad Queen of the North and the West!"

XI.

O crushed, but invincible city!
O broken, but fast-rising city!
O glorious, but unconquered city,
Still Queen of the North and the West!
The long, golden years of the future, with treasures increasing and rare,
Shall glisten upon thy rich garments—shall twine in the folds of thy hair!
From out the black heaps of thy ruins new columns of beauty shall rise,
And glittering domes shall fling grandly our nation's proud flag to the skies!
From off the wide prairies of splendor the treasures of Autumn shall pour,
The breezes shall sweep from the northward, and hurry the ships to thy shore!
For Heaven will look downward in mercy on those who've passed under the rod,
And happily again they will prosper, and bask in the blessings of God.
Once more thou shalt stand 'mid the cities, by prosperous breezes caressed,
O, grand and unconquered Chicago, still Queen of the North and the West!

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Springfield papers are urging the City Council to make vaccination compulsory on all persons within the city limits.

—Ten car-loads of ready-made houses have been sent to Rose Clare, to be put up for the use of the lead miners.

—Messrs. E. Dillion & Co., of Normal, have sold their imported Norman stallion, Rouen, to M. F. Pierce, of Harvard, McHenry County, for $4,000.

—Between Rock Island and Rock River over thirty head of cattle are said to have been killed by being run over by trains during the past ninety days. The owners are combining to sue the railroad company.

—The Galena *Gazette* asks an intelligent community to believe that a drove of half a dozen hogs walked into the basement of a Main street store, a few days ago, went up the stairs into the back store, climbed into the grain bin, and were helping themselves, when the merchant discovered them and drove them out.

—The Burns anniversary will be celebrated at Rockford, in a becoming manner.

—The Hon. David Davis is preparing to erect a $70,000 opera-house, in Bloomington.

—The brick and stone work of the State Normal School at Carbondale is completed.

—A Decatur dentist expresses his gratitude for the birth of his little girl by offering to pull teeth for the poor gratis for one month.

—The McLean County Agricultural Association has advertised for sale the present site of the county fair, and intend purchasing a cheaper location near the city of Bloomington.

—The Elgin *Gazette* relates the following singular case: "On the 8th of January a Swedish girl, named Josephine Bergistram, died in this city, aged 20 years 2 months and 9 days. Her attending physician reported the case one of typhoid fever. The funeral was appointed for Sunday. When the hearse and friends had arrived, the appearance of the corpse was such that it was deemed best not to bury her for awhile. The tint of the flesh was retained, and outward appearances indicated a case of suspended animation. It was not until Tuesday that these remarkable appearances began to give place to the pallor of death. On Tuesday, an examination was made by Dr. Chamberlain, and he gave it as his opinion that life was extinct. On the afternoon of Wednesday she was buried."

—A Galesburg firm has shipped 40 barrels of pop-corn to London.

—The Peoria *Transcript* of Jan. 13 says: "Last July, Mr. Eugene Tuttle, a popular law-student in the office of N. E. Worthington, went to Pekin with Miss Anna Hodges, and the twain were made one flesh by the Rev. Mr. Russell, of the Episcopal church in that place. The marriage has been kept secret until this time, because the lady and gentleman desired it should be so. Mr. Tuttle was not of age at the time of the marriage, but has since reached the age of 21 years. Our best wishes attend the happy pair; but hereafter, when we see a young lady and gentleman acting as though they were well acquainted with each other, we shall immediately go down to Pekin and see if they are not married."

—One of the old landmarks of DeKalb County has gone,—the little cabin at Coltonville Corners, the oldest building in the county. Years ago it was used as a Court House, jail, and inn, and many who ate and slept beneath its moss-covered roof will regret to hear of its falling through. Not a few of the noted men of the West have passed delightful hours there, and time was when such men as Stephen A. Douglas there joined in the old-fashioned dances.

—Forty bachelors of Bloomington gave a party at the Ashley House on Thursday evening last. Over 300 invitations were issued.

—Edward Davis, of Lyndon, recently shot a bald eagle weighing ten pounds, which was presented to the State Industrial University.

—The contract for digging the trenches for the pipe of the Rock Island water works has been let to Nicholas Littig. The earth work will be done at 18 cents per cubic yard, and the stone work at $1.50 per cubic yard, the whole contract amounting to about $8,000. Two car loads of pipe are now on their way, and will arrive in a day or two. The machinery is also finished, and shortly expected. The entire works will be completed and in running order by the 1st of June next, it is believed.

—Over $1,500,000 was last year expended in improvements at Joliet.

—A son of Colonel Capron, the Japanese Commissioner, has purchased in Macon County a variety of choice live stock, to be used for breeding purposes in Japan.

—Galesburg had an interesting rat hunt on Friday evening, at Allen's slaughter-house. There were 201 rats and three dogs, and the conflict lasted thirty minutes, when it ended for lack of victims.

—At Dubois, recently, a shooting match took place, a head of a chicken, projecting from a box, being the target, at 10 cents a pop, sixty paces. One bird brought the owner $2.30, either on account of his dodging, the smallness of his head, or the bad eye of the marksman. The game averaged 35 cents a head—bodies thrown in.

—Books are now open for subscriptions to a National Bank at Nashville.

IOWA.

The Iowa Coal Company has purchased 200 additional acres of coal-lands in Nebraska County, at a cost of $21,000. These lands are underlaid with an eight-foot vein of the best coal in the State, and the daily shipments average 200 tons.

—Council Bluffs complains bitterly of high rents.

—Thirty Davenporters clubbed together in a $200 investment in the Louisville Library Lottery. They drew $4,000, which they divided proportionately to their investment.

—Fish are so plentiful in the Coon River that they clog the mill-wheels.

—The people of Council Bluffs, believing that the business portion of that city was preserved by the Fire Department at the Pacific Hotel fire, are making up a handsome purse to be placed in the hands of a committee designated by the firemen.

—General G. W. Jones, of Dubuque, has two fine farms in Chickasaw County. One is in Washington township, and contains 1,000 acres, 400 of which are enclosed; the other is near New Hampton, and has 400 acres inside fences.

—The champion vaccinators of the State are Drs. French and Grant, of Davenport. On Friday last, they vaccinated the entire force of men at work on the new bridge, 115 or more in number. The operations were performed in the bridge office. These workmen board at various houses about town, that are visited by transient customers, and would be likely to be among the first to take the disease, should it conclude to visit Davenport. And to get small-pox among these men would play hob with the progress of the bridge, when every effort is being made to push the work. The bridge company bear all the expense of this vaccination contract, and so the men lose no time and expend no money on account of it.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* says: "We are informed by a prominent physician that a disease which generally proves fatal is now prevalent throughout this county. It is styled, in medical phraseology, 'cerebro-spinal menigitis,' or what the non-scientific would call an inflammation of the spinal column and covering of the brain. Within the past week there have been ten cases in Whitewater Township alone, and two of these have proved fatal. The patient, while suffering from this affliction, becomes delirious, the muscles become rigid, and agony ensues."

—The owner of the mustangs which were killed by the falling of a span of Walnut street bridge DesMoines, some time since, has brought suit against the city for $5,000 damages. The city goes $5,000 better, and enters a cross suit for $10,000 damages for breaking down the bridge.

—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, fifty-six of the eighty societies in the State were represented. John Scott, of Story County, was chosen President, and Edwin Smith, of Scott County, Vice President.

—The new Presbyterian Church at Keokuk is 60 by 100 feet, with a tower 78 feet in height. It is built of stone, and cost $45,000. The audience-room contains 160 pews.

MICHIGAN.

The tobacco manufactured in Detroit for the last quarter of 1871 was 1,426,642 pounds, on which taxes were collected to the amount of $342,290.20.

—An iron bridge over the Grand River at Lansing, of very elegant and substantial workmanship, has been completed.

—The new Allegan County buildings are nearly ready for occupation. The rooms are commodious and handsome, furnished in walnut and ash.

—The South Haven *Sentinel* says that the Hon. George Hannahs has cut a pine tree on a lot of land owned by him north of the Junction that scaled 1,000 feet. The tree was worth $150.

—A Grand Rapids engineer has invited the people to consider the feasibility of improving the navigation of the Grand River, or making a ship canal from Holland, so that vessels from the lake can come up to that city, and says, if Grand Rapids will give $100,000, a company can be formed that will undertake the project.

—An experienced grocer in Kalamazoo, who has watched the manœuvres and strategy of rats for many seasons, solves the problem of how rats carry eggs up a pair of stairs. He declares that he has seen a rat go to a basket of eggs, take one in his paws, roll over on his back, resting the egg on his abdomen, and holding it there by his legs, flap his tail as a signal that all was ready, and out would come two other rats, seize the first one by the tail, and drag him up stairs on his back, egg and all.

—Flint claims to have the best cornet band in Michigan.

—Mr. Wood, the Government weather observer at Grand Haven has an electrical bell which accurately measures the velocity of the wind, the bell sounding an alarm for every half mile travelled by the wind.

—The *Herald* says that scarlet fever prevails quite extensively at New Mission, Grand Traverse County. It prevails among the Indians as well as the whites, and in many cases has proved fatal.

—The Bay City *Chronicle* says: "By interviewing a number of our large lumber dealers we learn that the market has at no time within the past ten years been so bare of logs. Usually from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet have been wintered over; but almost the entire fall supply has been converted into lumber, and there would be none to begin the next season upon were it not for the partial supply that is being furnished by the railroads. It is thought that both railroads that empty logs into the Saginaw river near this point will make up a supply of from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 by the opening of navigation. This will do to commence spring operations upon."

NEBRASKA.

Each city through which the Grand Duke Alexis passes furnishes its full quota of incidents of the tour. The Omaha *Bee* says a maiden-lady, residing near St. Louis, attempted in vain to take passage on the Ducal train from the latter city, but reached Omaha by the regular passenger train. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo-hunt, but failed of securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following His Highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward, Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission; and, as it is leap-year, she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is used with maidens of an uncertain age. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the Grand Duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot all the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train. Another incident at Omaha was the following ludicrous occurrence: "As the Grand Duke and his party were getting aboard the cars at the depot, preparatory to beginning their western trip, a railroad man, of no small importance officially, stepped forward and opened the door for His Highness to enter. Alexis had shaken him by the hand but a short time previous, but seemed to have forgotten, in fact, and evidently took him for a servant, for, hastily thrusting his hand into his pocket, he brought forth a silver half-dollar and tendered it to the obsequious official. The Duke didn't seem very much put out at the mistake, but the official did. An explanation all around set matters right again.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Gold dull, and advanced to 109¼ on a report that the House Foreign Committee favor granting Cuba belligerent rights. It closed at 108⅞@109. Carrying rates 4@7. Clearings $28,000,000. The Treasury paid $200,000 in the redemption of 5-20s, and $250,000 for January interest.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks active and strong all day, especially Northwestern, of which German bankers recently sold 12,000 preferred shares on orders from Amsterdam, and other continental cities. The stock is on the way, and bankers are borrowing from day to day pending arrival.

Money easy in the forenoon at 6@7 per cent. An increased demand in the afternoon caused an advance to 9 per cent, gold, and, in some cases, 1-32 per cent per day. The closing rates were 7 per cent, currency to gold.

State bonds dull and strong.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1-4	Coupe, '67	111 3-4
Coups, '62	110	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110 1-8	10-40s	109 7-8
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115 7-8
New	110 1-4		

State bonds:

Missouri	96	Virginia, old	59
Tennessee, old	64 3-4	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	65 1-4	N. Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	80	N. J. C	112 1-2
Western Union	72 3-4	St. Paul	55 7-8
Quicksilver	26 5-8	Do pfd	81
Adams Express	91 1-2	Wabash	74 1-4
W. & F.	59 1-2	Do pfd	86 1-2
American	60 3-4	Fort Wayne	98
United States	75	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	55 3-8	Do pfd	55
New York Central	97 1-2	Chicago & Alton	129
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 3-8	Do pfd	122
Erie	35	O. & M.	47 3-4
Erie pfd	66	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	117 1-2	C., B. & Q.	134
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	91 3-4
Reading	114 1-4	Indiana Central	35
Mich. Cent.	116	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	91 7-8	Union Pacific stock	32 3-8
Northwestern	73 3-4	U. P. bonds	84 5-8
Northwestern pfd	94 1-8	C. P. do	102 5-8
R. I.	111 1-2		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 3d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—1:20 p. m.—Pork, 31s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 15—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92¾. Bonds, '62, 93¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92. Tallow, 51s6d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 15.—Bonds of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Rentes, 56f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10½; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Corn, new, 31s 6d; red Western wheat, 12s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 34s 6d. Tallow, 45s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Beeves—Total received, 6,750, with 3,700 on sale to-day,—121 cars at Communipaw, 77 at One Hundredth street, and 25 at Weehawken. All have sold readily in strong active market at nearly ¼c advance from last night. They ranged from 10c to 13½c, a few lots reaching 14c; most sales were at 11@12½c, averaging over 11¼c. Three cars Illinois, averaging 675 lbs, sold at 11½c; 7 cars prime, averaging 925 lbs, at 12½@13c; 6 cars Missouri, averaging 875 lbs, at 12@13½c; 3 cars Texans, averaging 600 lbs, 10c.

Sheep—Total receipts for the week, 25,800; with 8,700 to-day. Market not active, and there is a little decline in prices; the change is from 6½c to 6¾c, as a car of Ohio, averaging 92 lbs, sold at the latter price; 2 cars, averaging 96 lbs, at 8c; 1 car Michigan, averaging 82 lbs, 7¼c; 1 car State, averaging 71 lbs, 7c.

Hogs—For week, 46,300 live, and 7,300 Western dressed. Trade fair at 4½@5¼ for live, 5½@6½ for city dressed, and 5¼@5½ for Western slaughtered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Business among jobbers is brisk to-day, as their prices are generally below those of agents. Printing cloths are still scarce. Prints are not yet open, but there will be no change from present rates, viz., 11½c for first-class work; 11c for medium do, and 12c for select styles. Pacific percales are likely to meet with a lively demand at ruling rates, viz., 22½c. Mousselines are not yet opened in spring work, but they can hardly be produced to pay a profit below 22½c at present prices of raw materials. Cottonades are meeting with improved inquiry, and are firm at 35@37½c for best grades, and 19@22½c for least desirable brands. All blue goods, such as denims, stripes, ticks, etc., are looking up, and in better request, as in bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.24¾; No. 2, $1.22¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and unsettled; $4.90@5.00.

PORK—Steady; $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Lower; sales of 870 bales middling uplands at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.25; common to good extra, $6.60@6.85; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western, $7.35@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.45; St. Louis, $6.80@9.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.52@1.55; No. 1 spring, $1.56@1.58; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber Western, $1.68@1.70; white, $1.67@1.73; Northwestern spring and No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1.54; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee delivered, $1.57. Rye steady; Western, 90@91c. Barley steady. Malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 54,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 73@75½c; old, in store and afloat, 77@80c. Oats steady; receipts, 27,400 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56½c.

EGGS—Firmer at 40@42c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 19@21c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9¾c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@57c. Rice firm; 8¼@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 23@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 67@67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $14.00@14.25; old, $13.12@13.25; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $11.50@14.00; mess for March, $14.35; April, $14.50. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 5¾@5⅞c. Cut meats unchanged; short clear, 8c; long clear, 7¼c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@34c.

CHEESE—Firm; 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Active at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 20½@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.85@7.00; extra, $6.65@6.80. Wheat firm; $1.49@1.53. Corn steady; 48@49c. Rye scarce and firm; 85@88c. Oats higher; 39@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales at $13.20@13.50, seller April; $14.00 seller from June to October next. Lard firm and a shade higher; 8¾c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; 6½@6¾@6¼c asked. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 7¼@7¾c; sales 50 tcs clear rib at 7¼c, seller March.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.25@4.50; extra to butchers', $4.60@4.70. Receipts, 3,400.

WHISKEY—Lower; 88c.

GREEN MEATS—Closed firmer; 4¼@5¼c; light hams, 8@8½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales 100 hogs at 6¼@7½c; low to medium leaf, 7¾@12c; medium to bright wrappers, 20c.

COTTON—Quiet, less firm; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Active and firm; extra family at $6.75. Grain firm; wheat, $1.60@1.70; corn, shelled, 62c; oats, prime, 50c. Rye, sacked, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Active at full prices; mess pork, $13.75 cash; sales 201 casks bacon as follows: shoulders, 6¼c; clear, 7½c; clear rib at 7½c. Sales 193 casks bulk meats as follows: shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib at 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Sales 100 casks hams sugar cured, 13½c; plain, 12½c. Lard firm, at 9@10½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1.56; amber, $1.44. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 52@53c. Oats in good demand at 42c.

CLOVERSEED—Lower; $6.15@6.20.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and weak at 5@5¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.48. Corn, 54c. Oats held at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand at 21½c for car lots; 22@22½c for small lots. Crude quiet at $5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine winter, $5.80@6.00; XX, $6.25@6.60; XXX, $7.00@7.25. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring closed lower, at $1.31; winter firm. Corn easier; high mixed and yellow, on track, 41@41½c; mixed, sacked, 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 40c; white, sacked, 44@44½c. Barley, unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, on track, 80c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.00@13.25—latter on orders. Dry salt meat quiet; only jobbing and order business; loose shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c; packed lots ¼c higher; a lot of loose shoulders, Saturday evening, at 4½c. Bacon—Only order business; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 12½c. Lard firm at 9½c.

HOGS—Quiet; $3.90@4.30.

CATTLE—Firm; $2.50@5.60.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.53½; amber Michigan, $1.46. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 47½c; Michigan, 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan, 41c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.00@6.15.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.10.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Western family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat active; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60. Corn dull; white Southern, 63@68c; yellow, 64@68c. Rye firm at $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—steady at $14.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib, 8c; sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard firm at 9½c.

WHISKEY—93½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; super, $5.25@5.75. extra, $6.00@6.25; extra family Wisconsin, $7.75@7.50; Minnesota, $7.75@8.50; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.37. Wheat firm; red, $1.62@1.65; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye, 90c. Corn quiet; new yellow, 66@68c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $14.75. Lard 9¼@9½c.

WHISKEY—95c.

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FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $800,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address P. W. GATES, President, Office, 48 Canal-st. Chicago.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SMALL STOCK, good cash trade, a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the grocery business. Inquire corner of May and Fulton-sts.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 25 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 80 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 100 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 50 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an unique establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

LEASE FOR SALE OF HOTEL, FEW MILES from city. Rent paid two years in advance. Will trade it for farm or city lots, or horses with carriage. 71 South Canal-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, FURNISHED; best location in city, on Canal-st., near Madison. No bonus required. All ready for business. 71 South Canal-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST—IN ORDER to carry on the manufacturing business on a larger scale, we offer for sale one of the best and the oldest drug store in a flourishing city in Wisconsin; only $5,000 cash required, the balance on reasonable time. Inquire for particulars of Messrs. LORD, SMITH & CO.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE BY ISAAC Faller, general auction and commission merchant, 59 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A first class tobacco factory, complete, with engine, boiler, and all machinery in running order. A real bargain. Terms, ½ cash, and ½ in real estate in Chicago.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10, A FINE LOT of horses; also, 3 lumber wagons with deep bands; also, one carpenter's wagon. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTERS, 267 West Lake-st.

A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of J. N. BARKER, 46 East Harrison-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE FOR SALE two span heavy horses; also, heavy harness and wagons, 20 new buggies, 1 new landau, and harness to suit. Twenty-second st., cor. of State.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, A PAIR DAPPLE gray carriage horses; also, driving and work horses, at the Omaha Stable, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL WORK HORSES and ponies, one mule, and a pair of coach or carriage horses. Apply at 34 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHEAP CUTTERS, NEW. Apply to BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY, A double lumber wagon and double harness. Inquire of R. M. FILLEY, 64 West Washington-st, Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—200 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the ruins or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—1 TEAM OF DRAUGHT HORSES with wagon and harness; also horse, buggy and harness, and one new set of double harness. Can be seen at barn rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class carriages, which we will sell for the next thirty days at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for our spring stock. We are also manufacturing the celebrated ⅜ and ½ Pennoyer buggy for gentlemen's use, the best and most stylish built. Carriages nicely refitted at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS LIGHT EXPRESS wagons for city use at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A BUGGY OR harness of any kind be sure to call at Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front, and thereby save from 20 to 40 per cent.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT STABLES of the People's Omnibus and S. Co., cor. 29th and State-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—part or both—in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. Also, several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—I WILL GIVE A PAID UP LEASE of a store about 22x85, on Halsted-st., near Jackson-st., at a fair rental, to a party who will erect the same on my ground—said paid up lease to pay for the building. Apply to foreman or myself, at new stores, cor. Halsted-st. and Price-place. E. H. BROWN.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NO. 21 ARCHER-av., one block from State-st. Inquire on premises. Rent $40.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT STORE, NO. 101 Twenty-second-st., just painted and papered. Rent low. Inquire at the store.

TO RENT—HOTEL, PARTLY FURNISHED; summer resort for picnics; 40 minutes' ride from city; barn, orchard, and garden attached; wood and ice free. 71 South Canal.

TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, WITH power and use of elevator, for manufacturing purposes. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A BARN OF NINE STALLS, WITH granery and water, to a good tenant, until April 1. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large, first-class hotel in this city; an excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR; ALSO desk for sale. Apply at 446 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 436 WEST MADISON-ST.; suitable for any first-class business. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NOS. 30 and 32 West Washington-st., in the building just finished corner of Canal. Inquire of T. SAWYER, 1026 Indiana av.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st.; will lease same for one or two years; take in exchange a 25 or 50 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at 1174 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., a furnished house of 8 rooms, pantries, closets, &c., bath-room, hot and cold water; furniture complete; beds, bedding, China ware, cutlery, table linen, &c., all ready to get a meal. SELDON FISH, 45 Hubbard.

TO RENT—FOR A BOARDING HOUSE, FURNISHED throughout. This is a splendid location, and easy terms may be made for the furniture. Also, 2 new marble houses, Michigan-av. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN LAKE FOREST, A NEAT COTTAGE, new, contains parlor, kitchen, and two bedrooms, with modern improvements, brick cellar, acre and a quarter lot, suitable for a small family, 5 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Fourteenth-st. $100 per month. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 17 Honore-st. Possession given immediately; also a good brick barn.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale, near VanBuren-st. cars. Address V 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, FULLY FURNISHED house on Indiana-av, with all modern conveniences; 8 rooms and bath room. Apply to W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS IN THE new marble block, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts. All modern conveniences. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, near Union Park; also offices and stores on Randolph-st. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS; SECOND floor for business purposes. E. C. DOUGLAS, 869 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen's sleeping rooms. Apply at 332 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to Lincoln-av. depot, in the midst of fine improvements, at $12 to $15 per front foot. Only a few lots left in this subdivision. Small amount down and balance in quarterly or monthly payments. T. A. GOSGRONE, 165 West Washington-st., and Evanston.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVERAL desirable vacant lots on West Madison-st. Also, several good lots for a term of years, on Twelfth st., between Halsted and Blue Island-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEW 3-STORY stone front dwelling house, 9 rooms and lot, on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st. Price, $12,500; $3,000 cash, $3,000 in 1 year, balance in 4 years. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEARLY new, 2-story frame house of 10 rooms, brick basement, and lot 42x150, No. 609 West Jackson-st., near Paulina. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV., 50x125 FEET, EAST front, on Seeley-av., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, each 28x178 on Van Buren-st., between Centre-av and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEAT frame house of 8 rooms, and lot, 611 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses of 14 rooms each, and lots, on Monroe st., near Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS residence and lot on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—LOT 25X97 FEET on East Monroe-st., adjoining Kent's new building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—50X124 FEET SOUTHwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND PAULINA-STS.—45x130 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND LINCOLN-STS.—50x125 feet northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house, brick basement, 7 rooms, and lot, No. 95 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe, price $4,500, terms one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50X178 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., price $78 per foot, one third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE, CORNER Sheldon and Washington-sts.; all improvements; barn and lot 50x150 feet to alley east of park. House and lot, corner Jackson-st. and Centre-av.; everything complete; lot 55x120 to alley. Elegant marble front, corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts.; brick barn and lot 25x125; all paved. Brick house and lot, 289 Monroe-st. Easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE GERMAN House Association of Chicago, comprising lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 7, Newberry's addition to Chicago; 81 feet 10 inches front on North Wells-st. by 110 feet depth on Indiana-st., to an 14 feet alley, is hereby offered for sale, together with all the building material on said lots. Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday January 20, 1872, by Martin Schmutz, Esq., first meat market stand on Desplaines-st and West Randolph-st. The board reserves the right to reject all proposals. Terms about one-half cash.—By order of the Board of Directors, H. MARWEDELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON MORGAN-ST., near Lake-st. Cheap.

House and lot on South Green-st., east front. A bargain.

37x125 ft on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-second-st.

50x132 ft on Vernon-av., east front, south of Thirty fifth st.

50x141 ft on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth st.

25x178 ft., east front, on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. $80 per foot.

Choice building lots on Michigan-av.

House and 2 lots corner of Thirty-third-st. and Forest-av.; very desirable and cheap.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR NORTH Side lots in burnt district—One or two nearly new 8 room cottages, with closets, pantry, water, and wood and coal house. Gas in street. Lots 40 feet wide. Near Lincoln Park, and two blocks from street cars. Address M. F. PROUTY, 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot; house two story and basement, pressed brick; contains latest improvements; lot 37 feet, east front; altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 389 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now in operation. Long lease of lots. Apply at 783 State-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 200x120 FEET deep, near Chicago-av. A 1 bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, LARGE PIECE OF ground on the river, both sides. All money payable at end of 5 years, interest beginning 4 per cent per annum. Property within 300 yards has brought $3,000 per acre. Will sell for less to satisfactory party. Address H S, care Ohio Valley Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—$7,000—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY and basement dwelling on Randolph-st., near Ada. The property is cheap. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 8-ROOM COTTAGE, and lot 48x128, all in good order. Price reasonable and on favorable terms. If sold for cash a bargain is offered. Call or address W, 740 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Lincoln Park, 25x160 on North Clark-st., between Illinois and Michigan-sts. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—25x100 ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., JUST south of Van Buren-st., east front; a bargain. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—150x150—A FINE CORNER ON North Dearborn-st., east front. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRONTING JEFFERSON PARK, brick residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; $8,500; in market for this week only. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A GOOD BARGAIN IN house and lot on South Side; also, some acre property in Hyde Park. W. H. HOYT & SON, 93½ Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20x160 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. E. WALKER, Room 28, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR THIRTY days, 50 feet, west front, on South Clark-st., near VanBuren-st., at $600 a foot net; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON THE avenue, near Twentieth-st. Price $18,000, on very easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 111 acres of land with good first-class dwelling, barn, outhouses, and tenement house, in the city of Aurora, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. N. A. WILLIAMS, 3 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—10 OR 20 ACRES INSIDE TO SUBdivide or an interest in subdivision already made. Apply to B S J, 77 East Lake-st.

WANTED—HOUSE WORTH $10,000 CASH. Owners only apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE BRICK AND TWO NICE cottage residences, on South or West Side, for customers. Owners apply. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON first-class city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS AS MAY BE REquired on first-class real estate. Inquire of O. R. GLOVER, Cashier, 368 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON long or short time, on first-class city securities, at reasonable rates. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$15,000, IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND $5,000, on improved city property. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000, AT A LIBeral rate of interest, with good security; the party making the loan to attend to the office business of the establishment, and to have the entire charge of the finances. Address immediately, P 40, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CHIcago mortgages, long or short time. Address, by letter, R. B. WILEY, 884 Prairie-av.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years, at 10 per cent, in sums of about $3,000, $14,500, or altogether. Apply immediately to J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$75,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS FARMS, for five to ten years in sums not less than $5,000, and larger sums preferred. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A STRAY COW IS ON MY PREMISES, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOHN NOBLE, Lake View.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A small sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner; name upon book, A. E. Kendall. Anyone returning the same to Bookkeeper Tribune Co. will be rewarded.

LOST—ON JAN. 12, A PACKAGE MARKED AND numbered 1,660. The finder will please return the same to Am. U. S. Ex. Co., 320 Wabash-av., and receive a liberal reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A GOLD eardrop with coral setting, for which a suitable reward will be paid if left at 287 West Adams-st.

STRAYED—A CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, 8 years old, weight 1,200, light mane and tail, star on forehead, white hind feet, halter and blanket on. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the same by JESSE ROBERTS, 478 Arnold-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 351 SOUTH JEFferson-st., near Twelfth-st., a bay colt, 11 months old, got two white feet. The finder will be rewarded by returning or giving information at SLOAN & GRAHAM'S Plumbing Shop, 195 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE BROWN MULE. OWNer can find same at northwest corner Fulton and Desplaines-sts. JOHN T. FLYNN.

TAKEN UP—AT CLARK'S POINT, IN THE town of Hyde Park, on Monday, Jan. 15, a chestnut mare, two hind feet white, switch tail, weight about 1,050 lbs; had on leather halter and forward half of common blanket; shod all round. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN P. JACKSON.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av. Sunday evening, Jan. 7. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 94 West Randolph-st., and 157 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given in payment when required.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR ADVERTISEments. Steady employment for the right man. Call at 283 South Halsted-st. Room 3, up stairs.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. NONE BUT OF steady habits need apply. CHASE & CO., 323 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN invalid; one who has had experience as a nurse. Call at 72 Ashland-av. after 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS man competent to take care of horses in a sale stable; one who will faithfully attend to his business for reasonable wages. O. BRIGGS, 421 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER, ON LIBERal commission, at Duncan's Printing Office, 144 West Lake-st. As my figures for printing are the lowest in the city and my work of the first quality, this is a rare chance for a live man.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY OF ABOUT 15 years, to work in an office, one who can write a good plain hand. Call, after 9 o'clock, at 75 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STONER, 61 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCULARS and make himself generally useful. Apply at ANDERSON'S Dining Room, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 20 MEN FOR pineries in Michigan. Part of the fare advanced by the company. Apply early to ANDREW G. RING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND Farm hands to go South; also gardeners and men with wives. Highest wages paid. Go to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS; ALSO A TEAM TO haul boxes, at Muskegon Box Factory, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY AT THE EXcelsior Laundry, 287 West Monroe-st., in basement. Apply between 9 and 11.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—8 OR 10 YOUNG men for the city and one for each town in the country, for an easy business, paying $2 to $5 a day on $1 to $5 capital. Some are making $2 an hour. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO SOLICIT orders and deliver goods in the city. Apply in rear of 663 West Lake.

WANTED—3 GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL OUR machines. Apply at once to HOME WASHER MFG. CO., cor. West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 16 YEARS OF age, who can take care of a horse and do chores; references required. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m. at 589 State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AT FACTORY corner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Call between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—By a leading cutlery house, a capable, energetic salesman, acquainted with the trade, throughout the Northwest. Address N. K. CO., Northfield, Conn.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC printer immediately, at 838 West Lake-st. ROGERS & POMEROY.

WANTED—A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a large furniture factory; must be thoroughly acquainted with wood-working machinery, and understand the business in all its branches. Address SOUTH BEND, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEED BOY FOR A LARGE CYLinder press, at 441 and 443 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSer, who understands the business perfect, and two apprentice girls. Call at 9½ Aberdeen st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER (GERMAN). Apply at Carbureted Concrete Stone Co.'s Office, 120 West Washington-st., before 9 a. m. this day only.

WANTED—5 OR 6 FIRST-CLASS PLASTERERS. Inquire in the four-story brick building on Throop st., between Adams and Monroe. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE IRONer at 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A PRESS BOY AT CUSHING & PARSONS' Printing Office, 66 North Canal-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—BOOK COMPOSITOR. APPLY this morning early at No. 10 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED SMART BOY TO work on a morning paper. 226 West Randolph-st. Apply between 9 and 10 Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A PRESS BOY—ONE WHO UNDERstands running a Globe press. Apply at NICHOLS & CO., 194 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO JOB PRINTERS. NONE BUT men who thoroughly understand their business need apply. DUNLOP, WILLIAMSON & CO., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER AT 174 South Clinton-st., H. C. SMITH'S Cheap Watch Store. Cash paid for all kinds of watches, old gold and silver.

WANTED—4 CABINETMAKERS AT CORNER of Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS ON CUSTOMER coats. At 633 Archer-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS SALESwoman, and to work in a small furniture store. Apply at 253 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO MAKE PAPER boxes; none but experienced hands need apply. J. JACKSON, 155 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; one that can wash and iron. Apply at 297 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT understands how to make pastry. Apply at 348½ South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good wages to a competent girl; references required. 109 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, cor. Michigan-av., capable help for families and boarding houses, in the city and country; two colored girls wanted.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 1019 MICHIgan-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 284 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. To such a steady place will be given. Apply at Printing Office, 122 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl, one who understands washing and ironing and general housework. Apply at 657 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN A small family. Apply at 748 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK for a boarding-house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL. None under 15 years old need apply. Best of reference required. 1154 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE work for a family of two. Apply at 356 West Jackson-st., rear door, up stairs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook. Apply at 734 Michigan-av., Tuesday and Wednesday next, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., and 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of four persons. Apply at 739 West Washington-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL COOK AT 335 West Adams-st. None other need apply.

WANTED—AT THE BLENIS HOUSE, CORner Canal and Randolph-sts., a good kitchen girl.

WANTED—AT 1018 MICHIGAN-AV., A GERman, Swede or Norwegian girl for general housework. Apply at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 711 West Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO SEW THAT UNderstands dress making and children's clothing; run a Singer machine; must be competent. Apply at 546 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE SUMMER pants. None but experienced hands need apply. Steady work given. CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $20,000, to take an interest in an old and well established manufacturing and jobbing business. A good chance for a man with capital. First-class references given and required. Address, for particulars, JOBBER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CHOOSES TO TRY it—with a small capital, to join in a good paying business. Is fully established; can be a great success with the proper person. Answer immediately, Q 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, in excellent health, a good bookkeeper, and good salesman, wishes to connect himself ..., and invest the amount, or more, if satisfactory, in some established business in Chicago. Good references given. Address A B, Box 2426, Nassau-st. Post Office, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE AND exchange business; must have some cash; a young, active man preferred. Address A E, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars. One acquainted with advertising preferred. Address A 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $200 TO $300 in an office and manufacturing business. Address H 82, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT, OR for outside property, a good farm of 160 acres; 75 under cultivation, good house, barn, etc., only one and a quarter miles from the railroad depot, in the State of Iowa. A good bargain offered. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL, 4 horses, a pole buggy, gold-mounted double harness, and from $1,000 to $3,000 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—5, 10 OR 20 ACRES of cultivated fruit land in St. Joseph, Mich., for city lots. For further particulars inquire of DANIELS & BARRON, 32 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME FANCY South Side improved property for desirable property in burnt district, North Side, between Huron and Superior-sts., east of Dearborn. Apply to A. P. MOORE, of Bliss, Moore & Co., opposite 296 and 297 Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—20 M. OLD BRICK, A PART MILwaukee pressed, $12.50 delivered. Apply to ALLANDALE CO., cor. Lumber and Dodge-sts.

WANTED—300,000 OLD BRICK. BUSCH & BRAND, 29 Cedar-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS, ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS MAnager, Superintendent of agricultural, machanical or railroad shops by a gentleman of experience both in the East and West. Will take an interest if business is satisfactory. For information address C. L. R., & CO., corner of Canal and Harrison-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMMERCIAL traveller for either or any drug, glass, paint, oil, white lead, or cork house, by one well acquainted as traveller in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania; for the last eleven years travelling. References exchanged. Salary an object. No commission. Address G S, Box 462, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN, OF good address, wants employment. Is accustomed to collecting and office business. Expectations moderate. Address A 14, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age, as salesman or bookkeeper in the commission business; if employed at once, small salary expected. Good references given. Address H, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE or housekeeper by a competent Protestant woman. Good reference. Call rear of 155 Butterfield-st., three days.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. References given. Call or address, till Wednesday night, No. 1080 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Best of city reference given. Call or address COOK, 75 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash and iron in a respectable private family. South Side preferred. No. 216 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS female cook in a first class boarding house or hotel. Best of references. Apply at 608 South Jefferson-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN a family or hotel; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can furnish a machine. Address DRESSMAKER, 114 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert and Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*, illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 520 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 78 engravings), 122 pages in all, with the fullest (16x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 13 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. C. BURROWS, 563 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY WITH OUR new article. Sample sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! Employment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linton's Combination Needle Book and Portmonnaie; one agent sells 36 in five hours; another, 72 in a day and a half; another, 144 in less than a day; another, 6 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGER.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and moulding machines. 38 Canal-st. P. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANERS, chucks, bolt cutters, twist drills, shafting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, &c. W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS' RESAWING MACHINE, THE only reliable machine in use at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 37 and 39 South Canal.

WANTED—A FOOT LATHE, NEW OR SECond-hand, immediately, at 354 Wabash-av.

WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE ENGINE, best in use. Tompkins' Planer and Matcher, Gray's Molding Machine, and Sash, Door, and Blind Machinery. Universal Wood Worker, Scroll Saws, Blowers, Greenwood's Stave and Heading Machinery. Engine Lathes, Iron Planer Drills, Chucks, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saws, Files, and all other kinds. ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work; will plane both sides 24-inch wide; will take in timber 7 inches in thickness and joint both sides; will be converted into a smaller machine for general work; will cut flooring boards 8-inch wide 4 inches thick; weight about 10,500 lbs; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15½ SILVER-ST., NEAR HARRISON—PLEASANT front room for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen; private family.

130 PEORIA-ST., CORNER ADAMS—ROOMS handsomely furnished front rooms, with board; also day boarders accommodated; first-class table.

131 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Day board or by the week.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished, large, front room, with board, in a cheerful and agreeable private family, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable.

449 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH, one block from State-st.—First-rate room and board at very reasonable rates; everything new.

483 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for four; references exchanged.

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with bed room adjoining, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM FOR two young men, to rent, with board, ... bash-av.

1076 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st.—Board for two gentlemen; large room and closet, in private family; terms reasonable.

1228 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD FOR GENTLEmen. Terms, $6 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—house new, newly furnished; board ... reasonable. Transient, ... wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY TWO young gentlemen who desires the comforts of a home. Will pay $14 per week. Address A 19, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping; permanent. Address, stating terms, J. T. SHAW, 356 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms and small barn, either on South or West Side. Rent not to exceed $30. SAMUEL W., Room 19, No. 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE YOUNG gentlemen desire furnished apartments, with board, in the immediate vicinity of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Private family preferred.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TENEMENT OF 5 rooms within ten minutes' walk of the corner of Lake and Union-sts. Address for 4 days, with terms, M B A, 139 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURnished parlor and bedroom, with a ... where there are no other boarders, within 10 minutes' walk of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., by ... gentlemen. References given. Address N. K. DOUGLAS, care Carrier 24, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL CIGAR STORE and stationery store, singly or combined; with three or four rooms attached, suitable for housekeeping—furnished or unfurnished—must be located on good business thoroughfare. Address for one week, stating location and terms, J J C, 440 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, a cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, on North Side, north of Fullerton-av., and convenient to street cars, by gentleman, with a wife and child. Would pay $20 to $25 per month. References unexceptionable. Address B 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK STORE ON Madison-st., between Canal and Jefferson, from 800 to 1,200 square feet of floor, and basement windows. Possession any time between now and 1st May. Would like to confer with party about to build. Address W E J, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY. Loan, real estate and law business. M. PRATT, State and United States Attorney, ... bash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED BEFORE or after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1027.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call at CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn sheller; sheller ... hour; retails at $1.50; no charge for rights; agents wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—100 TONS WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, at market price. Apply to THE ALLANDALE CO., corner Lumber and Dodge-sts.

WANTED—TO TRADE REAL ESTATE FOR business. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WORK WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker who has her own machine. Inquire or address 558 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES OR stores for rent can have them rented and rents collected by calling on the Real Estate and House Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

$5,000. I HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN some well established trade or manufacturing business. Address C 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES INTENDING TO open a saloon, a first class bar counter, fixtures, rest-rate glass, &c., a small stock of wines and liquors. Apply at 23 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE STOCK OF LOCKSMITH tools, and scroll saw, with a large lot of castings, at 77 South Halsted st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT FOR SEVEN years, from Feb. 6, 1872, of Geo. W. ...'s Graduated Vials. Capitalists or manufacturers only need apply to Patentee, GEO. W. ..., Box 492, Pittsburgh, Pa., or 27 West ...

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE—THE ONLY PERFECT, simple knitter. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work. ... READ, General Agents, 75 South Madison-st.